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GIBRALTAR

Report for the year
1972

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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PART I

General Review

ON 19 MAY, the Chief Minister announced that he had advised His Excellency the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, to dissolve the House of Assembly as he had ceased to have confidence in the Minister for Commercial Economic Development. The House was accordingly dissolved some 14 months before the expiry of its normal term and elections were held on 23 June.

For the first time in the history of the Legislature the elections were fought solely on a Party basis and there were no Independent candidates. The eight candidates of the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights were elected and their leader, Sir Joshua Hassan, became Chief Minister. The Integration with Britain Party, seven of whose eight candidates were elected, moved into opposition under Major Robert Peliza, Chief Minister in the previous Government. Ministers took office on 28 June and the new House was opened by the Governor on 13 July.

Talks between the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and the Spanish Foreign Minister, Señor Lopez Bravo, at which Gibraltar was discussed, were held in February, July and November. The talks were due to continue in 1973.

In August, Sir Alec Douglas-Home invited the Governor and the Chief Minister to visit London for discussions. During these talks the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary reiterated the British Government's position that it stood by the provisions in the preamble to the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969 which state that Her Majesty's Government will never enter into arrangements under which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

With the decision to float the pound in June, Gibraltar, together with all the former Sterling Area countries except the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland, was excluded from the Scheduled Territories. In view of the special circumstances of the territory HM Government was requested to reconsider the

position of Gibraltar in this matter and a decision to re-include Gibraltar in the Scheduled Territories from 1 January 1973 was announced on 29 December.

Legislation was enacted towards the end of the year in preparation for Gibraltar's entry into the European Economic Community on 1 January 1973 under Article 227(4) of the Treaty of Rome. The principal item was the European Communities Ordinance, which was based on the United Kingdom European Communities Act and which brought about a number of legislative changes to enable Gibraltar to comply with the obligations entailed by membership of the Community. Further necessary changes were made by Ordinances to amend the laws relating to the control of employment, immigration, trade restriction and the holding of land.

At the request of the Government of Gibraltar it was established before entry into the European Economic Community on 1 January 1973 that Gibraltar would be excluded from the common external tariff, the common agricultural policy and value added tax.

At the Budget session of the House of Assembly held in March, the Financial and Development Secretary announced an estimated surplus for the previous year of £214,844. Estimated expenditure for 1972/73 was £5,183,393 with estimated revenue at £5,373,530. This was after new measures of taxation had been taken to convert an estimated deficit of £79,000 into a surplus of £190,000. These measures included increases in telephone and water charges, in road, television and other licences and in import duties on tobacco, motor vehicles and spare parts and petrol. Shortly afterwards, family allowances were increased from 30p to 50p a week. Increases in Supplementary Benefits were made in October. Work on the current Development Programme continued throughout the year. Construction of the Varyl Begg Estate, the largest item in the programme, commenced in September. The Estate will consist of some 650 dwellings in seventeen five-storey blocks, together with communal facilities, shops and parking areas. The cost of the scheme, which is scheduled for completion in 1975, and is estimated at £6.1m, will be met from funds made available by the Overseas Development Administration; construction costs and consultancy fees will be paid on the basis of 75% grant and 25% loan.

Other items in the Programme on which work continued during the year were the Glacis Housing Estate which will provide 258 new dwellings, the Catalan Bay Housing Scheme comprising 30 dwellings, a new Health Centre and the extension of the new wing at St Bernard's Hospital to provide accommodation for an Isolation Unit and Pathological Laboratory. Two new hotels, which between

them will provide an increase of some 700 beds in Gibraltar's tourist capacity, were nearing completion at the end of the year.

In April it was announced that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had approved a grant of £488,525 for the building of an extension to Lourdes School at Glacis in order to provide a Comprehensive School for 850 pupils. The building was scheduled for completion in September 1973.

Following the abolition of the 11-plus secondary selection examination in 1971, a system of comprehensive education was introduced in September 1972. Under the reorganised system, infant schools catered for children aged 5 to 8, middle schools for those aged 8 to 12 and secondary schools for those aged 12 and over. Interim arrangements were made for the allocation of children to existing school buildings pending the completion of the comprehensive school and the eventual construction of a second one. A new Infant School, the Notre Dame School at Laguna, was opened by the Minister for Education in November. Built with "open plan" classrooms, the school was provided to meet the needs of the new housing estates at Laguna and Glacis and plans were already in hand for the construction of four additional classrooms to cater for further increases in housing and population in the area.

Early in April, following the announcement of the new taxation measures in the annual Budget, housewives staged a demonstration through the City and delivered a letter of protest to the Governor. A general meeting of the Transport and General Workers Union a few days later adopted a resolution on economic and labour policies and another seeking a major improvement in basic wages. Later in the month, after a series of discussions on these resolutions, IWBP Ministers and the Union issued a joint communiqué recording their agreement on a number of social and economic matters.

At a meeting of the House of Assembly held in March, the Financial and Development Secretary announced that it had been agreed between the Official Employers and the Trade Unions and Staff Associations that the Biennial Review of wages and salaries would be conducted by direct negotiation, instead of—as on previous occasions—by the presentation of a report by an adviser on salaries. Negotiations with industrial workers in official employment broke down in August when a general strike, lasting just under a week, took place. The Union claimed a pay increase of £3 per week, with the existing cost-of-living addition. A settlement was reached on an increase of £1.85 together with a further deferred award of 50p per week with effect from 1 July 1973, but with the suspension of cost-of-living allowance until 1 July 1973, by which date a new cost-of-living

formula would be negotiated. The next review of wages would be held on 1 October 1974. In December, the Union pressed for the reintroduction of the cost-of-living allowance with effect from 1 January 1973, on the grounds of increases in prices since the settlement. The claim was rejected by the Official Employers on 20 December.

Biennial Review negotiations were also carried out with a number of Unions and Staff Associations representing non-industrial workers in official employment. Agreement had been reached with a number of grades by the end of the year, the negotiations with the remainder carrying on in 1973.

In February, the Government announced that it would be conducting a family expenditure survey over a period of 12 months. 200 households selected at random would be visited four times during the year to establish changes in pattern of spending since the last survey was carried out in 1964.

The first courses in industrial training in the private sector were held in February, when training advisers from the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board in the United Kingdom, engaged by the Overseas Development Administration, held a seminar for senior management in the industry in Gibraltar as well as courses for junior staff.

The First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Michael Pollock, visited Gibraltar in September. Other visitors during the year included the Under Secretaries of State for Defence for the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force and the Army.

In November 1971 the House of Assembly had resolved that the Freedom of the City should be granted to the Royal Engineers "in recognition of the long and close association between the Corps of Royal Engineers and Gibraltar and as an expression of the gratitude of the people of Gibraltar for the valuable assistance which the Corps of Royal Engineers have at all times rendered to the City of Gibraltar". The Ceremony of Conferment took place on 6 March during the celebration by the Corps of its Bicentenary commemorating the raising in Gibraltar of the First Soldier Artificer Company as a Regimental Unit in the British Army. On the occasion of the Bicentenary the Chief Minister presented the Corps with a model of the Rock produced from stone quarried from the Galleries tunnelled by the Royal Engineers during the Great Siege in 1782. The Chief Royal Engineer, General Sir Charles Jones, presented the Chief Minister with new gates for the Alameda Gardens. A set of three commemorative stamps to mark the Bicentenary was issued on 6 March.

In September, 506 Specialist Team Royal Engineers visited Gibraltar for its Annual Camp. During their visit they assisted the Public Works Department on sewerage, water storage and air-conditioning problems. Other units from the United Kingdom carrying out their overseas training in Gibraltar included the 1st Battalion The Wessex Regiment (Rifle Volunteers), 114 Field Ambulance RAMC (Volunteers) and 203 Postal and Courier Communications Unit. Units from the Gibraltar Regiment were sent for training to Germany, Scotland and Basingbourne, while members of HMS *Calpe* went to Rosyth and Chatham.

The 1st Battalion The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers held a "Fusilier Week" in December prior to their departure from the Rock in 1973. A number of regimental and public events were organised by the Fusiliers who had served on the Rock for the previous four years and on numerous occasions since 1711.

In October the Minister for Information and Sport and a member of the Opposition in the House of Assembly attended the Annual Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Malawi.

The Tourist Office, in conjunction with other local bodies, continued their programme of recreational activities designed to provide greater attractions for visitors and local residents. Festivals held during the year included shark angling in April, the Fair in July and a Song and Drama in December.

A seminar for cruise organisers, to demonstrate Gibraltar's facilities for cruise passengers and cruise ships, was held in February. The seminar was attended by directors and managers of major shipping lines and by local hoteliers and travel agents. The Minister for Tourism and the Director of Tourism attended the Convention of the Association of British Travel Agents held in Vienna in November.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

UP TO the end of the Great Siege, the size and, indeed, from time to time the nationality, of the population of Gibraltar was subject primarily to the exigencies of War. Whenever Gibraltar changed hands the entire conquered population always made a point of leaving Gibraltar, and the conquerors had to introduce new blood not only for the purposes of defence but also to maintain Gibraltar as a town.

Although there is archaeological evidence that prehistoric man lived in Gibraltar, the first settlement for which there is any historical evidence is that which took place when the Moors landed at Gibraltar under Tariq ibn Zeyad in 711. This first settlement was in fact the foundation of Gibraltar, the name itself, it is generally agreed, being derived from the Arabic "Jebel Tariq" or Mountain of Tariq. As the original inhabitants, the Moors were responsible for the construction of the first fortifications and dwellings, and during their uninterrupted stay of nearly 600 years they extended these until, by the time of the first Spanish occupation, Gibraltar had become an important and extremely well-fortified citadel.

The first change in population occurred in 1309 when Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards after a siege lasting about a month. The defenders surrendered subject to the condition that they should be returned to North Africa and, when this had been arranged, King Ferdinand the Fourth of Castille, aware of the strategic value of Gibraltar in the wars with the Moors, ordered the fortifications to be repaired and a strong garrison to be maintained in the town. He then appointed a Mayor and other officials to govern the town and, in an effort to attract population, he decreed that all its inhabitants should be exempt from military service and from the payment of all royal taxes and duties, that the boundaries of Gibraltar should be the same as they were when it was held by the Moors, and that Gibraltar should be a sanctuary for criminals escaping from justice, whose crimes would be pardoned if they resided there for a year and a day.

Twenty-four years later the Moors laid siege to Gibraltar and after

4½ months the town was surrendered, on the condition, once again, that all the inhabitants should be allowed to leave.

Four sieges later, in 1462, Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards and again it was a condition of the surrender that all the inhabitants should be permitted to leave. It is not clear, in the confusion arising from the disputes among Spanish noblemen besieging the city, whether this condition was in fact fulfilled, but it is certain that the conquerors once again had difficulty in finding enough people to reside in Gibraltar, both because of the continued threat of invasion from North Africa and because of disputes about the ownership of Gibraltar between the King of Castille and the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the latter actually laying siege to Gibraltar in 1467 and capturing it from the King's representative. Eventually, in 1501, Gibraltar was formally taken over by Ferdinand and Isabella, but conditions were still not ripe for the establishment of a stable resident population and they found it necessary to turn Gibraltar for a time into a penal settlement to which convicts sentenced in Granada to life imprisonment were sent. In 1506 the Duke of Medina Sidonia again laid siege to Gibraltar and in 1540 some 2,000 Turks raided and looted the town, taking away a number of captives. The danger of further attacks continued to be feared until about 1620, after which began a relatively peaceful period of Gibraltar's history in the course of which the population grew to some 5,000 persons.

In 1704 the British captured Gibraltar and once again the Spanish population left the town and settled in the neighbouring countryside. Only a small number of Spaniards and about 30 Genoese families remained.

For some 25 years after the British capture there was a danger that attempts might be made to recapture Gibraltar—in fact the Spaniards laid siege to it immediately after the British capture and again in 1727—and once again therefore there was little opportunity for the establishment and growth of a civilian population. However, after the siege of 1727 there was a quieter period, lasting until the Great Siege of 1779, in the course of which the main elements of the present population were firmly established. By 1753 for instance there was a civilian population of 434 British, 597 Genoese, 575 Jews, 185 Spaniards and 25 Portuguese, a total of 1,816. The military population at the time was about 4,500, of whom some 1,500 were women and children.

At this time, the English element in the population consisted mainly of time-expired soldiers; the Jewish element came mainly from Morocco and was due to the trading activity with that country, the Genoese element was due to contacts through sailors plying the

Mediterranean at a time when Genoa was a great sea-faring and commercial city; while the Spanish element included a number who returned across the border.

1779 saw the beginning of the Great Siege by the Spanish and French. Owing to the scarcity of food, civilians were encouraged to leave Gibraltar and a number of them did so, returning, together with a new influx, after the end of the siege, so that, by 1787, the civilian population had increased to 3,386. This figure was doubled shortly after the beginning of the 19th century and the main element both in the existing population and among the newcomers was undoubtedly Genoese. This sudden numerous influx consisted of Genoese refugees from the Napoleonic wars who, unwilling to live under French rule, had chosen to leave their homes and settle in Gibraltar. One may note the curious parallel between the reasons for the departure of the Spanish population in 1704—and indeed, of former populations of Gibraltar—and the motives which led to the arrival of the new settlers.

The end of the Napoleonic wars meant the beginning of the real commercial development of Gibraltar and a period of great prosperity with a consequent increase in population, which, by 1814, numbered 10,136. By this time the town and its civilian population were firmly established as such, and while Gibraltar continued to be primarily a fortress the civilian inhabitants were no longer merely serving the needs of the garrison but were engaged in considerable external trade. With the main foundations of the population already laid, the concept of a Gibraltarian population, as distinct from immigrants living in Gibraltar, came into being about this time. For the purposes of classification in population registers, the distinction was now made between natives of Gibraltar and those living in Gibraltar on permits instead of, as formerly, according to religion or place of origin.

By 1826 the population had increased to 15,480 civilians. These were predominantly of Genoese extraction (it is interesting to note that there was a Genoese Consul in Gibraltar as early as 1716), the next two largest elements—apart from British—being Portuguese and Spanish, of whom many came from Minorca owing to the latter's former connection with Britain.

The proclamation of a new charter of justice and the grant of civil liberties in 1830 was legal recognition of the actual development of a civilian population and commercial community which had been taking place for some years. During the mid-19th century the population fluctuated around 16,000–17,000.

The growth of the population in the second half of the century led

to the enactment of legislation to require British subjects, other than those born in Gibraltar, to obtain permits to reside in Gibraltar, a requirement previously applied only to aliens. Thus the concept of the Gibraltarian, as distinct from British subjects of United Kingdom or other origin, which had already been established in fact at the beginning of the century, was given legal definition.

At the beginning of the 20th century the civilian population reached a peak of over 20,000, the average total thereafter, and up to the beginning of the second world war, remaining at about 18,000. While Gibraltar played a valuable part in the first world war, there was no major disturbance of population, but in 1939, as in 1789, the exigencies of war were once again felt. In 1940 all women and children were evacuated, the majority of them to Britain. Repatriation began in 1944 and the first post-war census, taken in 1951, showed a total civilian population of 22,284 which ten years later had increased to 23,926.

In 1965, the population was increased by the influx of some 800 persons formerly residing in neighbouring Spanish towns and compelled, as a result of the Spanish restrictions, to take up residence in Gibraltar.

A census of the population was taken on 6 October 1970. The Census Commissioner, Mr H. A. Fell, OBE, a Senior Statistician with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Overseas Development Administration), conducted the census on behalf of the Gibraltar Government. The forms were coded in Gibraltar and London and then processed by the computer of HMSO in Norwich. A detailed report of the census has been published by the Gibraltar Government.

The estimated civilian population at the end of 1972 was 29,254.

The law governing the right to reside in Gibraltar has been amended from time to time over the years. Under a new Gibraltarian Status Ordinance enacted in 1962, a Register of Gibraltarians was established and a Gibraltarian was defined as a person whose name is entered in the Register. Birth in Gibraltar before 30 June 1925, or legitimate male descent from a person so born, are the principal qualifications for registration though provision is made for the registration of persons meeting other qualifications, mainly those establishing a close connection with Gibraltar.

The remarkable expansion of the city of Gibraltar, particularly in trade and tourism, and the political development of the city, reflect the achievement of a firmly established civilian population, compounded of a number of different elements, owing much to its various ethnological origins, greatly influenced by British law,

government and politics, and strongly welded into a cohesive community with a deep sense of unity.

Detailed estimated statistics of the population are contained in Appendix I.

Chapter 2: Employment, Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

Labour Force—Supply and Demand

THE labour force available from the resident population is insufficient to maintain the high level of industrial and commercial activity in a territory of such limited size, and a substantial part of the labour force must therefore consist of workers from abroad. A system of quotas for the issue of employment permits for such workers was introduced in 1970. Its purpose is to ensure that the number of workers coming from abroad does not exceed the number for whom accommodation of an acceptable standard can be provided, and also to develop local skills and resources to the greatest possible extent.

Employment Policy

The employment policy of the Government is to ensure priority of opportunity of employment to Gibraltarians. To achieve this in a territory as small as Gibraltar it is necessary to restrict the right of entry and residence in Gibraltar for purposes of employment; and the Control of Employment Ordinance prohibits the employment of non-Gibraltarians, whether British or Alien, without a permit issued by the Director of Labour and Social Security. Such permits are not issued if there are suitable Gibraltarian workers available and willing to take up the employment. Because of the application of the EEC Treaties to Gibraltar as from 1 January 1973, it has been necessary to pass an amendment to the Control of Employment Ordinance conferring upon Community Nationals the right to be employed without a permit so that the priority of employment previously given to Gibraltarians will, in future, only apply vis-à-vis workers who are not Community Nationals. However Community Nationals intended to be employed in the service of Her Majesty or of the Government of Gibraltar will still require an employment permit.

Insured Labour Force

Persons engaged under a contract of service, whether in manual or non-manual employment, are required to be compulsorily insured.

The total number of insured persons at the end of 1972 was 10,061, (for details of the Social Insurance Scheme see Chapter 7).

In addition, there are some 2,000 persons in gainful occupation who are self-employed or who opted out of the Social Insurance Scheme when the earnings limit of £500 was abolished in 1968.

Industrial Distribution of the Labour Force

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and opportunities for employment are provided mainly by the Official Employers (the Government of Gibraltar, the Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment) and by the wholesale or retail trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services and the building industry.

Unemployment

The policy of priority in opportunity of employment for Gibraltarians ensures that unemployment is kept to an absolute minimum. The majority of those registered as unemployed are either handicapped in some way or elderly persons and are, therefore, very difficult to place.

All unemployed workers who regularly prove unemployment at the Central Employment Exchange are granted credits in respect of contributions under the Social Insurance Scheme. If they satisfy the necessary conditions, they are also eligible for Unemployment Benefit.

Under-Employment

There was no significant under-employment during the year.

Wages and Conditions of Employment

Wages and Salaries

After lengthy discussions in the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council agreement was reached in August for a general increase of £1.85 a week in the pay of industrial employees of the Official Employers, effective from 1 July 1972. In addition, a further general increase of £0.50 on basic rates is to be granted automatically on 1 July 1973. Cost-of-living allowance, which has been consolidated into basic rates, will be held in abeyance until 1 July 1973, and the next review of wages will be held on 1 October 1974. In the interval, until 1 July 1973, a new COLA formula is to be negotiated and made effective from a new base as on that date. An important feature of the review has been the abolition of the numerous scales and rates

of pay which existed and their replacement by a rationalised series of banded rates of pay into which all grades are assimilated.

A review of salaries of non-industrial grades was still being negotiated at the end of the year.

Official Employers—Industrial

Some 3,400 or 34% of the insured labour force are industrial workers employed by the Official Employers. The wages and conditions of employment of this group are governed by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council. The operation of the Fair Wages Clauses in contracts entered into by the Official Employers requires the application of the Joint Industrial Council rates as minima to a substantial number of building and civil engineering operatives in private industry.

The principal basic wage rates payable by the Official Employers at the end of the year to adult males for a standard 5-day 40-hour week were:

Labourers	Band Rate 2	£14·00
Skilled Labourers	Band Rate 4	£14·43
Titulars	Band Rates 6–14	£14·86 to £16·62
Tradesmen	Band Rates 16–18	£17·06 to £17·50

As part of the review of wages concluded during the year the differential between the rates of pay of men and women in industrial employment was narrowed further to 7½%, so providing rates for women workers equivalent to about 92½% of the male rates.

Official Employers—Non-industrial Employees

The Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment have a standard salary structure and conditions of service which do not differ materially from those of the Government.

Equal pay for women in non-industrial employment was introduced in 1969.

Private Employers

In the field of private employment, statutory minimum rates are prescribed for omnibus drivers and conductors and for employees in the retail distributive trade.

Formal agreements between one of the Trade Unions and the employers govern the conditions of employment of dock workers employed in stevedoring at the commercial wharf and of workers in the baking industry.

The wages rates in most of the private sector are substantially similar to those paid to workers in official employment.

Hours of Work

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers work a 40-hour 5-day week.

In private industry most employers have also adopted the 40-hour week, but there are still fields in which a 47- to 50-hour week spread over $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 days is the more usual. This is the case in the catering industry.

The Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (Hours of Employment) Order limits the working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors, while the Shop Hours Ordinance limits the number of hours of work for young persons employed in shops and warehouses and prescribes closing hours for shops. The Conditions of Employment (Retail Distributive Trade) Order was amended during the year, inter alia to relate the minimum wage for shop assistants and other workers in the industry to a 40-hour week (instead of 42) which is now the normal working week for these workers.

Night Work

Night work is customary in the bread-baking industry and the usual continuous shifts are worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women is in connection with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance.

Rest Days

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. As industrial workers in the service of the Official Employers and in a substantial sector of private industrial employment are conditioned to a 5-day week, they have 2 rest days weekly on Saturdays and Sundays. A $5\frac{1}{2}$ -day week is usual in commercial and some private industrial employment so that the majority of workers in such employment have $1\frac{1}{2}$ rest days weekly.

Shop assistants are entitled under the Shop Hours Ordinance to one half-holiday on Saturdays. They do not normally work on Sundays except in a very small number of establishments, including petrol filling stations, confectioners, newsagents, sweet shops, chemists and shops in theatres and cinemas where arrangements must be made for the assistants to be given alternative time off and a half-holiday on every alternate Sunday.

In the Road Passenger Transport Industry, the Conditions of Employment (Omnibus Drivers and Conductors) Order prescribes one whole day off each week notified to the worker before the commencement of that week, which shall not be a day of customary holiday and, failing such notification, shall be a Sunday.

Holidays

The Conditions of Employment (Annual and Public Holidays) Order requires that, with certain exceptions, employees should be allowed a minimum annual holiday with pay of two working weeks (or less in proportion to the length of service with the employer during the preceding calendar year), and of 2½ full working weeks in the case of employees having 5 or more years' continuous service. An amendment which is due to come into force on 1 January 1973 provides for an improvement in these conditions so as to allow 2½ working weeks to employees after 3 years' service, and 3 weeks after 5 years' service. This will bring the conditions into line with those of industrial workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council.

Provision is made in the Order for the payment to a worker, whose employment is terminated, of accrued holiday pay to cover any holidays to which he is entitled in respect of service in the preceding year which he has not taken, and also any holidays for the following year earned by service during the current year.

The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of nine paid public holidays a year.

The main excepted classes are domestic servants, casually employed dock labourers, and workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council. No contract granting holiday conditions better than those prescribed is prejudiced by this Order, which covers approximately 6,000 workers.

Apprenticeship and Training

Official Employers operate a Common Apprenticeship Scheme to recruit local boys for technical careers in approximately twenty trades with the various departments of the UK Government and the Gibraltar Government. It is supervised by the Official Employers' Apprentices Board.

The Scheme provides an upper as well as the normal stream of apprentices. The upper stream is intended to attract boys of a higher academic standard who will become the supervising officers and technicians of the future or form a small nucleus of highly qualified workmen.

Boys normally start their craft apprenticeship between the ages of 15 and 18 and undergo a maximum of 4 years' training before they qualify as craftsmen. Practical and technical training is given at various training centres, with suitable experience gained at work-places, while theoretical education is carried out at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College which is run jointly by the Ministry of Defence and the Gibraltar Government.

Apprentices in HM Dockyard undergo group training during the first two years of their apprenticeship and spend the first two years of training at the combined apprentice centre learning the basic skills of their trade and the proper use of tools.

Practical and craft training for construction trade apprentices (i.e. carpenters, painters, masons and plumbers) is provided at the Construction Industry Training Centre during the first two years of their apprenticeship, with theoretical education being given at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College on a day-release basis.

Theoretical training has been linked to the particular requirements of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and consists of either:

- i. a General Engineering or Construction Course as applicable covering 1 year, followed by a Technician Course for a further 3/4 years in Electrical, Mechanical, Shipbuilding or Building Construction for Special Grade Apprentices and Trainee Technicians; or
- ii. a Craft Course in the appropriate trade, normally covering 2 years for craft apprentices.

The Gibraltar Government and the Department of the Environment operate a technician training scheme whereby boys, after 4 years of academic and practical training, can qualify as technicians with good career prospects in the technical grades.

The Ministry of Defence (Navy) operates what is known as the "Equal Opportunities Scheme" under which apprentices who have the requisite basic standard of 3 "O" levels and have shown marked ability transfer to the Technician Apprentices' Scheme in a Royal Navy Dockyard in Britain. The Gibraltar Government also sends promising apprentices for specialised training in Britain.

Industrial Training

The Industrial Training Ordinance, which came into force in September 1971, makes provision for the training of persons over compulsory school age for employment in any activities of industry or commerce. For this purpose there is an Industrial Training Board consisting of a Chairman (who must have industrial or commercial

experience) and members representing employers and employees in both private and public sectors, educationalists and other officials.

Following a survey of the training needs in the Hotel and Catering Industry, courses for instructors and on-job trainers have been held. An apprenticeship scheme for this industry, based on City and Guilds of London Institute examinations, was started in 1972. Surveys of the training needs of the Retail Distributive Trade and of the private construction industry have also been carried out and the results are being considered.

Cost of Living

The present Index of Retail Prices was introduced in 1966 on the advice of the Cost of Living Index Advisory Committee as a result of a household budget survey conducted by them. In July 1970, when the index stood at 127.23 (100—January 1966) it was re-equated to 100. The index of Retail Prices is compiled and published quarterly, and the Food Group monthly. The Indices for 1972 (based on 100 in July 1970) were as follows:

	<i>January</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>October</i>
General IRP	114.23	117.11	119.03	122.03
Food Group	118.61	120.83	123.36	127.61

Essential commodities such as eggs, butter, margarine, cooking oil, frozen meat, potatoes and sugar continued to be subject to price control, with a view to the stabilisation of prices as much as possible.

A new Family Expenditure Survey was commenced in February 1972, and consists of four 2-week sessions due to be completed in February 1973. On the information obtained a new index of retail prices will be introduced in 1973. The households taking part in the survey were selected at random from the census enumeration lists. Throughout the year the completed forms were being analysed by the Government Statistics Office and at the same time the Cost of Living Advisory Committee met regularly to discuss and agree on the items which should eventually be included in the new Index.

Safety, Health and Welfare

A Factories' Ordinance, based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories' Acts, lays down standards similar to those in Britain. There are seven sets of regulations, covering first aid, electricity, wood-working machinery, aerated water manufacture, building operations, works of engineering construction and the prescription of the requisite forms of records, certificates, etc. There is a high

standard of compliance. Three fatal accidents reportable under the Factories' Ordinance occurred during the year.

Trade Unions

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance requires all associations of employers of workers which fall within the definition of a trade union to be registered. To qualify for registration the constitution and rules of any association of workers or employers must contain stipulated provisions which generally conform to United Kingdom practice. The Director of Labour and Social Security is the Registrar appointed to administer the Ordinance.

There are 12 Employers' Associations registered with a total membership of 338 and 15 Registered Unions of Workers with an aggregate membership of 7,086. This represents approximately 58% of the employed population.

Seven of the registered Unions of Workers are branches of entities with head offices in Britain and are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trades Union Congress and in most cases to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The organisation of the remaining eight unions conforms to the United Kingdom pattern.

Seven unions representing some 97% of the total trade union membership are associated in the Gibraltar Trades Council which is recognised by the United Kingdom Trades Union Congress.

There is a Police Association composed of officers below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The objects of the Association are to enable Police Officers to consider and bring to the notice of the Commissioner matters affecting the welfare and efficiency of the Force, other than questions of discipline or promotion affecting individuals. The Association may not be associated with any person or body outside the Force and Police Officers may not become members of any other trade union.

Joint Consultation

The policy of Government is to encourage consultation between employers and employees on matters concerning their employment and, so far as conditions permit, to foster joint industrial machinery to determine wages and other conditions of employment. Statutory wage-fixing machinery, which exists under the provisions of the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, is only invoked when it is evident that adequate standards cannot

be maintained by the normal methods of free negotiation owing to the absence of employers' and workers' organisations.

The United Kingdom departments have a central Whitley Council covering non-industrial workers of the Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment in which common standards of salaries and conditions of service are negotiated.

There are also Departmental Whitley Councils in some of the Departments of the United Kingdom and Gibraltar Government which deal with internal matters.

Youth Employment Service

A Youth Employment Service operated by the Education Department maintains close liaison with the Central Employment Exchange on employment matters.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

IN DECEMBER 1970 the end of the financial year was changed from 31 December to 31 March, and consequently the figures for Revenue and Expenditure appearing in this Chapter refer to the financial year ending on 31 March 1972.

To meet the effect of possible further increases in the cost-of-living allowances to Government employees, it became necessary to introduce additional measures of taxation. Accordingly import duty was increased in respect of malt liquor, motor spirits, spirits generally, cigarettes and tobacco. Fees for motor car licences, other than goods and public service vehicles, were also increased, and sundry other minor revenue raising measures were introduced.

Seventy-one new companies were registered under the Companies (Taxation & Concessions) Ordinance during the year, bringing the total number of companies so registered to 242. This Ordinance grants relief from income tax and estate duties to persons forming investment companies in Gibraltar for the purpose of holding investments outside Gibraltar provided that such persons are not Gibraltarians or residents of Gibraltar.

Import and export licensing, trade licensing and exchange control continued to be administered by the Revenue Department throughout the year in addition to its ordinary Treasury functions.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £5,679,642 and exceeded the estimate by £994,013.

Recurrent expenditure amounted to £5,559,072 representing an increase of £938,692 on the original estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £457,454.

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>1971/72</i>
	£
I Customs	1,395,444
II Port Harbour and Wharf dues	57,191
III Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	946,310
IV Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid	401,049
V Post Office and Telegraph	285,854
VI Rents of Government Property	302,884
VII Interest	169,236
VIII Lottery	122,798
IX Miscellaneous Receipts	447,746
X Repayments of Loans by Local Bodies	41,510
XI Municipal Services	1,509,620
	<u>5,679,642</u>

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>1971/72</i>
	£
Social Services	1,798,610
Public Works	1,002,638
Administration	257,750
Justice, Law and Order	305,481
Public Services (revenue earning)	316,375
Pensions	327,723
Miscellaneous	412,318
Contribution to Improvement and Development Fund	500,000
Tourist Office	113,064
Municipal Services	525,113
	<u>5,559,072</u>

Expenditure of a capital nature is financed through the Improvement and Development Fund. During the year 1971/72 the Fund received:

	<i>1971/72</i>
	£
Grants from Commonwealth Development and Welfare Funds	1,691,530
Proceeds of land sales	5,000
Interest on investments	33,030
Repayment of loans	5,494
Issue of Debentures	608,206
Contribution from General Revenue	500,000
	<u>2,843,260</u>

In addition the following expenditure was met out of the Improvement and Development Fund:

	1971/72
	£
Housing	1,142,514
Tourist Development Projects	18,079
Schools	101,945
Medical	117,810
Other Public Works	77,930
Tourist Development Loans	305,068
Victoria Stadium	12,916
Municipal Services	461,832
Loans Local Bodies	2,150
Loss on realization of investments	102
	2,240,346

Assets and Liabilities

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31 March 1972:

<i>Liabilities</i>	1971/72
	£
Drafts and Remittances	59,660
Deposits	347,143
Special Funds	6,974,547
Improvement and Development Fund	762,734
General Revenue Balance	1,437,411
	9,581,495
<i>Assets</i>	£
Cash	52,987
Joint Consolidated Fund	551,000
Investments	8,800,722
Advances	176,786
	9,581,495

Public Debt

The Public Debt of Gibraltar at the end of March 1972 consisted of the following:

	£
3% Debenture Loan 1967/72	495,200
5% Debenture Loan 1967/72	250,000
6% Debenture Loan 1981/86	300,000
6% Debenture Loan (C.C.E.U.) 1971/82	280,000
8% Debenture Loan 1972/91	650,000
Loan from Commonwealth Development Corporation C.D. & W. Scheme D.5784—(Housing)	360,620
6½% Exchequer Loan—City Council Development Projects	185,733
6½% Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.) 1971/87	340,000
6½% Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.) 1967/91	40,000
Tourist Development Loans	242,000
Parcar Hotel Loan	318,000

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

3% Loan 1975/76	1,000
4% Loan 1970/81	13,600
4½% Loan 1970/74	4,860
5% Loan 1970/76	25,340
6% Loan 1970/82	385,350
	3,891,703

In addition there was an outstanding balance of the wartime interest-free loan of £108·50.

Main Heads of Taxation

Taxation is mainly indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1971/72 were:

	£
Customs	1,395,444
Estate Duties	89,553
Stamp Duties	21,478
Licences	153,635
Income Tax	642,047

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit of £122,798.

Income Tax

Income Tax is charged on income arising in, derived from or received in Gibraltar. Dividends, interest and emoluments of office accruing in, derived or received in any place outside Gibraltar by an individual ordinarily resident in Gibraltar are also chargeable. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs in force during the year 1972 were:

Earned Income Relief—one-fifth. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Wife's Earned Income Relief—four-fifths. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Personal Allowance—£300. Wife—£150.

Children—£100 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£100 each in respect of no more than two dependents.

Person taking charge of a widower's child—£100.

Life Insurance, etc.—Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deductions not to exceed $1/6$ th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax is 37½p in the £ and applies without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in Gibraltar are:

		<i>Rate in the £</i>
For every pound of:		
First £500 of taxable income		5p
Next £750 of taxable income		10p
Next £1,250 of taxable income		20p
Next £1,000 of taxable income		25p
Remainder		30p

Non-resident individuals, unless British Subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax but are liable only at four-fifths of the standard rates. Non-resident British Subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in Gibraltar is shown in Appendix II.

Under the Development Aid Ordinance, profits accruing from capital invested on approved schemes of development, including schemes of mechanisation, are granted relief from income tax to the extent of the amount of capital invested in the scheme.

Customs Tariff

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is still reflected in the low rates of import duty.

The following are the rates of import duty:

		<i>Full Rate</i>
Malt Liquors, per gallon		20.58p
Motor spirits, per gallon		14p
Whisky in casks, per gallon		2.95p
Whisky in bottles, per gallon		3.00p
Brandy in casks, per gallon		2.90p
Brandy in bottles, per gallon		3.00p
Rum, gin and other spirits or strong waters in casks, per gallon		3.30p
Liquors and cordials, per gallon		3.40p
Rum, gin in bottles, per gallon		3.40p
Perfumed spirits		30% ad-valorem
Cigarettes per lb.		72½p
		[plus 2.84p per thousand cigarettes]

	Full Rate
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb.	177·33p
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb.	4·17p
Wines per gallon	
(a) Still	
(i) in bottles	52½p
(ii) in casks or other containers	26·67p
(b) Sparkling	90p
Fuel diesel and gas oil, per gallon	2½p
In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 6·67p a ton.	
Mechanical lighters and spare parts	10% ad valorem
Photographic cameras and cinematographic projectors	
Radio and wireless apparatus and radiograms	
Watches and clocks	
Sound recorders, sound reproducers and recording media, gramophone and record players	
Binoculars and telescopes	
Electric shavers	
Jewellery, imitation jewellery, pearls etc.	
Fountain pens, including ball point pens, and mechanical and propelling pencils	
Motor vehicles, accessories and spare parts	15% ad valorem
Goods not otherwise enumerated	10% ad valorem

The following rates of drawback are payable on goods which are subsequently exported from Gibraltar under certain conditions:

Goods	
Motor vehicles	Full amount paid
Motor vehicles accessories and spare parts, and internal combustion engines	11% ad valorem
Radio receiving sets and radio transmitting sets and components and fashioned parts thereof.	
Watches and clocks	8% ad valorem
Fountain pens, including ball point pens, and mechanical propelling pencils	7½% ad valorem
Clothing materials used in local manufacture of garments for export on a commercial basis	
Watches and movements therefor, assembled in Gibraltar and exported on a commercial basis	Full amount paid

Free Goods

The following are the main items which are free of import duty:

Foodstuffs
 Medical supplies and pharmaceutical products
 Basic building materials
 Lubricating oil and grease
 Newspapers and newsprint

Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act 1961, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in

Britain. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

Estate Duty

This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% on an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 to 20% on an estate exceeding £100,000 in value. Estates the value of which do not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

THE legal tender of the territory consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1, and 10/- denominations and UK silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £2,053,346.50 on the 31 March 1972.

BANKING

The following banks operate in Gibraltar:

Barclays Bank International
Banque de L'Indochine
Galliano's Bank
Mediterranean Bank Ltd
The City Bank Ltd

The deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank stood at £1,539,911.40.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

BANK RATES

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus $\frac{3}{8}\%$
Mail Transfers:	Cost of Postage, 8p, plus:
	Up to £60—15p (min.)
	Over £60— $\frac{1}{4}\%$
Demand Transfers:	Cost of Postage, 1p, plus:
	Up to £60—15p (min.)
	Over £60— $\frac{1}{4}\%$

Chapter 5: Commerce

IMPORTS

THE value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1972 amounted to £11,124,559. Britain and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include the EEC and EFTA countries, Morocco, Japan and the USA.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow all goods other than a few items of essential foodstuffs, gold, jewellery and petrol to be imported under Open General Licence.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix III.

Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from the United Kingdom, Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

EXPORTS

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix IV.

Exports of goods of local origin are negligible and Gibraltar depends to a great extent on the entrepôt trade.

The continued development of the port facilities and measures to attract shipping is reflected in the supplies furnished to visiting ships. Other outlets for re-exports of this nature are provided by the requirements of the Armed Forces and civilian and military aircraft, as well as sales to the large number of visitors coming to Gibraltar.

Chapter 6: Production

There are a number of relatively small industrial concerns engaged in the bottling of beer, mineral waters, etc., mainly for local consumption. A small but important commercial ship repair yard adds to the attractions of the Port.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Policy

THE policy of the Education Department is based on four main principles:

- (a) the equality of educational opportunity for all and the education of every child according to his abilities, aptitudes and needs;
- (b) the fostering of a sense of community and an awareness and an understanding of other peoples and other nations in the world;
- (c) the support of the requirements of the community by endeavouring to produce well-educated and well-trained men and women;
- (d) the maintenance, extension and improvement of existing educational standards.

Legislation

The law on Education is contained in the Education Ordinance which was enacted in 1950 and slightly amended in 1963. The sections of the Ordinance dealing with the Board of Education and the Services Schools were amended in January 1969.

A Commission was set up in April 1969 to make recommendations for a new Education Ordinance. The Commission submitted its report in March 1970. This report has been the basis of a revision carried out by a Working Party recently appointed by the Minister of Education and it is hoped that the new Education Ordinance will be approved early in 1973.

Financial

The recurrent expenditure approved in the Estimates for the year was £489,033 representing 9.3% of the total Government recurrent estimated expenditure.

The actual expenditure at the end of December 1972 was £545,034. Minor works and improvements to schools cost a further £24,985 non-recurrent and £10,965 recurrent. £12,000 was made available

during the year for Government-sponsored holidays and educational field trips for school children in Morocco and the United Kingdom.

All salaries paid to teaching, administrative and industrial staff are based on the recommendations of the Marsh Report of 1970 and Supplementary Review for teachers. Unit totals based on the number and age of pupils are calculated for each school and used as a basis for determining Headteachers' salaries, Deputy Heads' salaries, Heads of Department allowances and Graded Posts.

Administration and Organisation

Under the Constitution the Minister of Education is responsible for education in Gibraltar.

The Director of Education is the principal executive of the Department of Education with special responsibility for advising the Minister of Education on all aspects of educational policy.

The Education Officer is responsible for the inspection of schools and for developments in schools with regard to curriculum and syllabus. He is also directly responsible for the supervision and training of student teachers in their pre-college year. In addition, he has special responsibilities for external examinations. An Organiser for Adult Education was appointed in 1972 and this officer combines Further Education activities with his duties as Warden of the Teachers' Centre. He also has responsibility for developments in audio visual aids and programmed learning.

The administrative side of the Department's work is supervised by the Administrative Officer who has direct oversight of the financial branch of the Department. In addition he acts as Secretary to the Board of Education.

The Minister is given advice on educational matters by this Board of which he is Chairman. The members are the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Jewish Community and a representative of the Ministry of Defence. Apart from the seven Board members who are members of the Roman Catholic Church—including one headteacher—there are two others, one representing the Gibraltar Teachers' Association and the other the interests of the average family home.

It is proposed under the new draft Ordinance that the present Board of Education should be replaced by a smaller, more compact Education Council.

School Building

Notre Dame Infant School, Laguna, which was completed in September 1971, was officially opened by the Minister of Education

in November 1972 and caters for approximately 360 children. Owing to recent housing developments in the district, a further permanent extension of four classrooms will be added to the school by the summer of 1973 and the school will then have a total capacity of 480 pupil places.

The new Boys' Comprehensive School on the site of the present Lourdes Secondary School is scheduled for completion by October 1973.

The School Calendar

The school year ran from 1 September to 31 August. During the last three weeks of the Summer Term and the first two weeks of the Autumn Term there was no afternoon work, but the morning session was extended.

School Population

The estimated population in Gibraltar in 1972 was 29,254 civil residents. On 31 December there was a total of 5,297 children enrolled in schools. This represents an increase of 67 children over the figure for the previous year.

There is free compulsory education for all entitled children between the ages of 5 and 15 although children are allowed to enter school at the age of 4-plus. Pupils can remain in school after the age of 15 if it is established that they can profit from further education. Secondary children of the Ministry of Defence and Department of the Environment (UK) personnel are admitted to Gibraltar Government Secondary Schools under an arrangement by which these Ministries pay a capitation fee for each child to the Gibraltar Government. The Ministry of Defence became responsible for the Primary Education of Services children in January 1969, and by a similar arrangement the Gibraltar Government pays a capitation fee for Non-Roman Catholic Gibraltarian children who are educated in the Ministry of Defence Primary Schools. The average school attendance during 1972 was 88.2%.

Nursery Education

The Department of Education has always been responsible for the registration and inspection of all nurseries, but in October 1969 the first Government Nursery was opened with 20 children on the roll. In 1972 there were 20 children attending the Government Nursery School. It is hoped to provide at least one more Government Nursery School during 1973.

Primary Schools

There are eleven Government Primary Schools, two Private Schools and two Services Schools. At the end of the year there were 2,284 pupils enrolled in Government Schools, 607 in Private and 920 in Services Schools, making a total of 3,811.

Co-education has continued in all Government Primary Schools. Since 1971, and in anticipation of the introduction of Comprehensive Education in 1972, a slight change in the Primary School system was introduced. "First Schools" catered for the age range 4-plus to 8 and "Middle Schools" catered for the age range 8 to 12.

Secondary Schools

With the re-organisation of the Primary Schools, Secondary Schools did not receive an intake in September 1971, the children being retained in the Middle Schools. As a consequence there was no form 2 in Comprehensive Schools in September 1972.

All Secondary Schools are controlled by the Department of Education. On 31 December 1972 there were 690 pupils in the Boys' Comprehensive School and 738 pupils in the Girls' Comprehensive School, making a total of 1,428.

There were 62 boys and 75 girls in sixth forms.

Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction in the schools is English. Gibraltar is a bilingual community and whilst this has obvious advantages special techniques are necessary in the infant and middle schools to ensure that the children achieve a high degree of proficiency in the primary language which will enable them to cope with examination requirements in Britain. At the same time care is taken to cultivate the second language, particularly in the senior schools, once the primary language has become a technically effective medium of expression and communication.

School Examinations

Internal Examinations

Because of the introduction of the Comprehensive system, internal examinations for transfer purposes have been discontinued. Internal examinations still continue to be used for placing girls in the Commercial Section of the Girls' Comprehensive School and for apprentice entry purposes by Her Majesty's Dockyard.

External Examinations

The Schools were given the choice of presenting pupils for either the Cambridge Local Syndicate Examination at "O" level and "A" level, the Royal Society of Arts Examination and the City and Guilds Examinations at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College.

The Certificate of Secondary Education was introduced in 1972 in the Boys' Comprehensive and will be introduced into the Girls' Comprehensive in 1973. At present Mode I operates but it is hoped to bring in Mode III over the period of the next three to four years. The Department also acts as local Secretary for the examinations of a number of professional institutions and other bodies.

School Health

The School Health Service has been functioning throughout the year under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer, assisted by his staff. All children are examined at the ages of 5 and 12 and again at 15 just prior to leaving school to take up employment. Five medical inspection rooms have been in use. In all 1,080 pupils were examined. Special cases were referred for treatment.

School Milk

Milk was provided for all pupils in First Schools.

Handicapped Children

The Government operates a special school, St Bernadette's, for 12 physically and mentally handicapped children. The school day has been extended to 3 p.m. and meals are now provided on the premises. Considerable help was given to the school by the Handicapped Children's Society and many private donors.

In April, 1972 a UK expert, Mr D. N. Thomas of Leicester College of Education, visited Gibraltar and later issued a Report on the subject. In the light of the recommendations contained in this report it is hoped to provide a completely new, purpose-built centre for handicapped children within the coming year and in general it is intended to improve considerably the present facilities for the education and training of handicapped children.

School Activities

School clubs and societies of many types are organised in most schools. There is an active Girl Guide and Scout Movement and groups of the St John Ambulance and RSPCA Animal Defenders are flourishing. The School Cycling Proficiency Scheme is also

operated in schools with the co-operation of the Traffic Section of the Police Department.

A special feature of youth activities in Gibraltar is drama. Every year the schools get together under a drama organiser and produce a classical play. There was a Combined Schools production of the musical "Jesus Christ Superstar" this year. The Youth Theatre entered a number of children's plays at the annual Drama Festival where a great wealth of natural talent in drama is revealed.

Sports are very popular with all pupils but, owing to the small size of Gibraltar, the number of sports grounds is limited. However, although there are no school sports grounds as such, full use is made of the facilities available in both Service and Civilian grounds. The first phase of the new Victoria Stadium was completed early in 1971, with a second phase to follow. The Stadium is run by the Department of Education. A fully equipped gymnasium in the John Mackintosh Hall is also constantly used by the schools. During the summer months the Government and the Army offer facilities at the Montagu Sea Bathing Pavilion and the Nuffield Pool respectively for the teaching of swimming and life-saving. There are many youth clubs in Gibraltar. Some of them are patronised by schools and often subsidised by the Government. Most schools have open days when parents visit the schools to see the conditions under which their children work, and also some of their achievements. At Christmas time most schools hold concerts and exhibitions which are often featured on television and many hold a sports day in June.

In 1972 the Government continued its scheme for holidays for schoolchildren. Exchange holidays were organised to the UK together with trips to Chigwell Grange Farm and to the cities of Goole and Lisbon. Biological and geographical field trips to England were also organised. In all 235 children and 22 teachers were involved.

Religious and Moral Welfare

All religious denominations in Gibraltar pay particular attention to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Religious instruction forms part of the school curriculum and is given daily by class teachers.

In addition Roman Catholic priests, the Jewish Rabbi and the Clergy of the Anglican and other churches visit the schools and children go to the cathedral and churches for Masses and Services.

Teachers and Teacher Training

Statistics of teacher strength are given in Appendix VI, Tables I and II.

The Department of Education policy whereby no more unqualified teachers would be recruited was continued. The Department gives priority to serving unqualified teachers who wish to go for teacher training and four teachers were selected in 1972. One qualified teacher was sent to the UK to further his training.

Recruitment and Training

The minimum academic standards demanded by training colleges in England are now very high. Most colleges demand that students proceeding to follow a teaching career should have at least two "A" levels and it is therefore now the policy of the Department to encourage prospective teachers to study in the Sixth Forms where they can obtain this qualification. A Teacher Training Scheme was introduced whereby student teachers would do one year's initial training in local schools before being recommended for training in the UK. Statistics of training are given in Appendix VI, Table I.

The Teachers' Vacation Course

In June 1972 a Seminar on Middle and Comprehensive schools was organised under the auspices of the Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the British Council, to familiarise local teachers with the re-organisation of local schools. The course was held at John Mackintosh Hall and proved to be successful.

The Teachers' Organisation

The teachers in Gibraltar are represented by the Teachers' Association of which the majority of the teaching staff are members. The Departmental Whitley Council, on which the Teachers' Association represents the staff side, met on three occasions in 1972. During the year, the Association continued its direct negotiations with Government on the pay and conditions of service of teachers.

Primary Education

Statistics for the year are in Appendix VI, Table IV.

Primary education is now co-educational and firmly based on a division between First Schools, catering for the age group 4-plus to 8, and Middle Schools, for the age group 8 to 12.

The Services operate two primary schools of their own and there are two private schools at primary level, one for boys and one for girls.

Secondary Education

Detailed statistics for the year are in Appendix VI, Table V.

A comprehensive system of education came into operation in September 1972 and consists of a Boy's Comprehensive unit comprising three buildings and a Girls' Comprehensive School, also made up of three buildings. A large extension is at present being added to the most modern of the Boys' buildings and it is envisaged that this building when enlarged and completed by October 1973 will house the Boys' Comprehensive complex. Another new building will be required to complete comprehensive re-organisation.

Technical and Vocational Guidance

The Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College offers a two-year general engineering course leading to City and Guilds recognition. This is designed for school leavers before they enter employment. There were 190 students undertaking this course at the end of 1972. In 1971 a one year course to cater for "O" level students was introduced. The college also gives training to yard boys and apprentices from the dockyard and to official and other employees who attend classes in the evening and on day-release. Statistics of technical education are given in Appendix VI, Table VI.

Commerical Education

The Commerical School became part of the Girls' Comprehensive School in September 1972. It offers a two-year course for secondary school girls who pass a qualifying examination. The girls are prepared for the Royal Society of Arts Examinations. Special emphasis has been laid on improving standards in English, Shorthand and Typing. Consideration is being given to the introduction of a more advanced course in Business Studies.

Adult Education and Evening Classes

The whole range of Evening Classes continued to expand and there was an increase in the number of subjects offered. The classes in English for dockyard apprentices were continued, and further expansion is projected for the future with the appointment of an Adult Education Co-ordinator.

Government Scholarships and Grants

The Government policy whereby any young person who has the ability and the necessary qualifications can be given a chance to study overseas has been maintained. Students are expected to return to Gibraltar to offer their services to the Community, if so required, for a stated number of years. In 1972, the Government awarded 15 scholarships and grants, one of which will be tenable from 1973.

The awards were made on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission.

The Trustees of the John Mackintosh Scholarship Fund continued to finance students at British Universities and Technical Colleges. They awarded 5 scholarships and 7 grants in 1972.

Commonwealth Scholarships and Teaching Bursaries

The local Commonwealth Scholarship Agency nominated two candidates for Commonwealth Scholarships.

The Departmental Appointments Board for the Commonwealth teaching bursaries tenable in Britain put forward twelve names (four 1-year, one 2-year, and seven 3-year). The final selection rests with the appointments boards in the awarding countries.

Youth Employment

The Youth and Careers Section of the Department of Education was instrumental in helping young people in the transition from school to work. A very intensive and ambitious programme on Careers and Vocational Guidance was organised. The Youth and Careers Section also undertook to give group talks to school-leavers, organised visits to industry, and kept very close contact with employers.

Vocational Guidance

The Vocational Guidance scheme for school-leavers proved very successful and over a hundred youngsters took part. The employment situation proved very satisfactory and 247 first placings were made. In addition over a hundred youngsters were helped in obtaining second placings. Vocational Guidance, which is the most important aspect of the Youth Employment Service, featured prominently in the work of the section. Over 600 youngsters were visited at their places of work. A Careers/Counselling Department was established in the Boys' Comprehensive School in September 1972, and a similar Department will be set up in the Girls' Comprehensive School in September 1973.

Youth Welfare

The Youth Officer is also secretary and executive officer of the Youth Employment and Welfare Council. There are fifteen youth clubs and youth organisations in Gibraltar, with a total membership of approximately 1,500. The Youth Officer and Youth Leader continued to develop programmes of activities in Youth Clubs and associated themselves with a number of activities. They also spent a

good deal of their time visiting Youth Clubs in the evenings. Grants totalling £5,405 were made to Youth Clubs and Associations with a view to helping them run the clubs. In addition many youngsters took part in organised youth holidays abroad.

In December 1972 an expert in Youth and Community Work from the UK, Mr James Corben, visited Gibraltar for three weeks, and the recommendations made by him will be taken into consideration in assessing the future development of the service.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Government Medical and Health Services consist of: Hospital Services; Specialist Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources); Child Welfare and School Health Services; Domiciliary and Out-patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Domiciliary Medical Service; Port and Airport Health Service; Public Health Inspection Service and Laboratories.

Legislation

The draft Medical and Health Ordinance, which will come into effect early in 1973, will consolidate the present legislation relating to Medical and Dental Practitioners, Pharmacists, Nurses, Midwives and Hospitals, contained in the following Ordinances:

Hospital Ordinance (Cap. 72)

Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance (Cap. 102)

Midwives Ordinance (Cap. 107)

Nurses Registration Ordinance (Cap. 114); and

Certain provisions of the Pharmacy and Medicines Ordinance (Cap. 125)

and provides for the rationalisation of various Boards in order to reduce their number.

The Labour from Abroad (Accommodation) Ordinance 1971, and Rules made thereunder, came into force on 1 April 1972. By this legislation it is hoped to improve the standards in the living conditions of imported labour.

Hospitals

The Government Hospital Services consist of the following institutions:

(i) St Bernard's Hospital, with 182 beds, is essentially available for the resident community and the passengers and crews of ships and

aircraft calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The hospital provides a comprehensive out-patient service and in-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a maternity section, a ward for elderly sick patients and a small isolation unit.

(ii) The King George V Psychiatric Unit caters for the many divers aspects of psychiatric treatment and has accommodation for 63 patients. Out-patients clinics for the Unit are held at this hospital and at St Bernard's Hospital.

(iii) The Infectious Diseases Hospital kept under the terms of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Aerial Navigation has accommodation for 10 beds. No cases were admitted during the year.

Projects

Work on the construction of the extension to the Mackintosh Wing at St Bernard's Hospital, which will accommodate an Isolation Unit and the Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories, commenced late in 1971 and is scheduled for completion during 1973.

Simultaneously work was also begun on the Health Centre and this is expected to be completed during 1973.

Visiting Consultants

Mr L. L. Bromley, FRCS, Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit, Dr Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist and Dr K. Granville Grossman, Consultant Psychiatrist, from St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and Mr Henry Shaw FRCS, Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and where necessary to operate.

Late in the year, Dr R. Shaw, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security, London, came out to investigate the Medical and Health Services provided by the Government with a view to advising on the staffing of the Department, bearing in mind the ultimate aim of a comprehensive Medical Service.

The training of nurses continued as in previous years. Two female nurses were sent for training during the year under review. Two male and two female nurses completed their training after obtaining S.R.N. certificates.

An Emergency Dispensary Service is provided at St Bernard's Hospital. This is staffed by personnel from the Hospital Dispensary

and enables the public to obtain medicines on prescriptions issued after normal shop hours.

Thirty-two patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year. As usual the majority of these went to the Royal Marsden Hospital and to St Mary's Hospital, London.

The immunisation of children is under the direct control of the Director of Medical and Health Services, who is also the Principal School Medical Officer. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

The Child Welfare Clinics, under the direction of the Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors, are held regularly at the Child Welfare Centre where advice on infant and child welfare is given. Children who require treatment are referred to the out-patient clinic at St Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

A Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors carry out home visiting, and a close liaison is maintained with the Maternity Department of St Bernard's Hospital.

General public health work carried out throughout 1972 included inspection of dwellings, food catering establishments, bakeries, grocer shops, hairdressers and barber shops and underground tanks; meat and food inspection; disinfestation and disinfection; investigation of infectious diseases; sampling foods; mosquito and rodent control; impounding of stray dogs and cats, and control of accommodation for immigrant workers.

The Pathologist/Analyst is responsible for the running of the Laboratories where pathological investigations and analytical work under the Foods and Drugs Ordinance are carried out.

The District Medical Service caters for patients in receipt of Supplementary Benefits. A District Medical Officer and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient Clinic and attend to domiciliary cases. Treatment, including hospital treatment, medicines and any surgical appliances that District patients may need, are provided free of charge. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention required by the inmates of the John Mackintosh Homes for the aged. The District Medical Officer is also the Airport Medical Officer and Forensic Pathologist.

The Government is responsible for the observance of international agreements in relation to International Sanitary Conventions. Resident and non-resident civilians of all nationalities are given treatment for social diseases free of charge at any time of the day at St Bernard's Hospital.

The Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends and the Albert Ferrary Trust contributed in no small measure to the welfare of the patients. A number of gifts and donations were also received from other sectors of the community.

Expenditure on Medical and Health Services during 1971/72 amounted to £550,440.

HOUSING

The expenditure on new housing, which is the responsibility of the Public Works Department, amounted to £1,366,840.

The remaining 211 flats of the Glacis Scheme, which was commenced in 1969, were completed by the end of the year. This scheme consists of 258 flats and maisonettes of varying accommodation including old people's flats at ground level, and provides shops, a sub-post office and a community club for the North Front Area.

Housing has been given the highest priority in the present Development Programme and the construction of 682 flats costing £6.96m was commenced during the year. Thirty of these flats will be built at Catalan Bay and the remaining 652 at the Viaduct Reclamation. The latter project, when completed, will be known as the Varyl Begg Estate.

In the private sector construction was confined to providing additional floors to existing buildings or to alterations to internal layouts, giving increased accommodation with improved sanitary facilities.

Nearly £10m has been spent on housing since 1945 to provide 2,643 dwellings, practically all of which are flats. They are administered by the Housing Department, which has also under its charge a number of pre-war dwellings, mainly reverted leases and Government Quarters, representing over 50% of the total housing units available for civilian occupation.

Dwellings Completed

<i>Years</i>	<i>Flats</i>
1945/1954	743
1955/1964	1,010
1965/1971	679
1972	211
	<u>2,643</u>

Housing projects

started 1972	682
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Expected to be completed

1973	150
1974	350
1975	182

Flats Allocated

During the course of the year 50 new flats were allocated.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security system administered by the Department of Labour and Social Security is based on the following:

- (1) The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance;
- (2) The Social Insurance Ordinance;
- (3) The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance;
- (4) The Family Allowances Ordinance; and
- (5) The Non-Statutory Supplementary Benefits Scheme (formerly known as Public Assistance).

Contributory Schemes

The Contributory Schemes are provided for under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. They cover all persons employed under a contract of service and also provide for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. The Schemes are financed from weekly contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government. The standard rate of contribution is 45p a week for a man (25p payable by the employer and 20p by the worker), and there are pro rata rates for the other classes.

Following the practice in the United Kingdom, the normal method of payment of contributions is by means of adhesive insurance stamps fixed to insurance cards. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer, who deducts from wages the worker's share of the contribution. One stamp is used for collecting contributions under both Ordinances. Insurance stamps are sold at the post office.

Credits for contributions, which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes, are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment or incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

Non-Contributory Scheme

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance is financed from the general revenues of Gibraltar in so far as payments of Transitional Retirement Pensions, and of Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance, are concerned. It covers, generally, all insured persons who are British subjects, and also other persons domiciled in Gibraltar. The provisions for the entitlement and payment of Unemployment Benefit apply to all insured persons.

Payment of Unemployment Benefit is financed from the weekly contributions by employers and workers to the Social Insurance Fund.

The Family Allowances Ordinance and the Supplementary Benefits Scheme cover Gibraltarians domiciled in Gibraltar as well as non-Gibraltarian British subjects and others, provided they satisfy certain conditions as to residence. Both Family Allowances and Supplementary Benefits are financed entirely from the general revenues of Gibraltar.

Contributory Schemes

The Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme

The three main types of benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are:

- (1) Injury Benefit;
- (2) Disablement Benefit; and
- (3) Industrial Death Benefit.

In addition, free medical treatment for employment injuries and occupational diseases, including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances, is provided at the Government hospitals. The Government hospitals were reimbursed from the Employment Injuries Insurance Fund to the amount of £2,619 during 1972, as compared with £2,417 during 1971, for treatment to insured persons, including the provision of prosthetic appliances.

Injury Benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease. The rate of injury benefit for a

man aged 20 or over is £2.80 a week, to which may be added dependants' allowance of 70p a week for a dependent adult, 35p a week for the first dependent child and 20p a week for the second.

268 claims were received during the year (none in respect of occupational disease) of which 208 were approved. The amount paid in respect of Injury Benefit during the year was £1,833.

Disablement Benefit depends on the extent of residual physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease, assessed by a Medical Board on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings. If the degree of disablement is between 1% and 34% inclusive the award is by way of a gratuity varying between £16 and £280, and if it is between 35% and 100% a weekly pension is paid during the period taken into account by the assessment. The pension varies between 97p a week and £2.80 a week in the case of male adults and 74p a week and £2.10 a week in the case of female adults. Additional allowances are payable for dependants at the same rates as in the case of injury benefit, and also in certain circumstances when the disabled insured person is receiving approved hospital in-patient treatment, or, being totally disabled, requires constant attendance. If the assessment is for life, or for a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity varying between £288 and £800 instead of the pension.

During the year 31 claims to disablement benefit were received of which 23 were allowed. 21 claimants received assessments for life. The amount paid was £3,400.

Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or dependent incapacitated widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease. This pension is payable at the rate of £1.75 a week and may be increased by dependants' allowance payable at the same rate and in the same way as for injury or disablement benefits. The rate per orphan is 80p a week. Subject to certain conditions a widow may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity of £800 instead of the pension but dependants' allowances may not be so commuted. Where there is no widow (or widower), children or parent, there is provision for certain other dependants to claim, in which case the benefit is by way of a gratuity of £90. Four claims were received during 1972. Expenditure on industrial death benefit amounted to £800.

Determination of Claims and Questions

All claims and questions arising under the Employment Injuries

Insurance Ordinance, other than those relating to disablement, are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Employment Injuries Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a member representing the interests of employers, and a member representing the interests of insured persons. No appeal was received during the year.

The Employment Injuries Insurance Fund

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1972 was £16,013 and the expenditure on benefits was £6,033. The accumulated balance at the end of the year was £168,359.

Social Insurance Scheme

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of:

- (1) Old Age Pensions;
- (2) Guardian's Allowance;
- (3) Maternity Benefits;
- (4) Death Grants;
- (5) Widow's Benefit; and
- (6) Unemployment Benefits.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed contribution conditions, but there is provision for the payment of benefit at reduced rates where the contribution conditions are not fully satisfied.

Old Age Pensions

Old Age Pensions are paid to men at the age of 65 and women at the age of 60 who satisfy the required conditions. The basic rate of pension is £1.50 a week. During the year, 409 new claims were received, 5 of which were disallowed. The following table shows the number of pensions in payment at the end of the year:

Male British	510	} with very few exceptions, all these are Spanish nationals living in Spain.
Female British	683	
Male Alien	822	
Female Alien	1426	
	3441	

The cost to the Fund during the year amounted to £51,168.

Guardian's Allowances

Guardian's Allowance is a payment of 50p a week to the person who takes into his family an orphan child both of whose parents or step-parents are dead. Special rules apply to the children of divorced parents, adopted children, illegitimate children and children whose parents cannot be traced. One claim was received and allowed in 1972 and the total amount paid was £55.

Maternity Benefit

A grant of £10 is paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. During 1972 584 claims were received, of which 577 were allowed; 320 of these claims were in respect of alien insured person. The total amount paid was £5,745.

Death Grant

Death Grant is payable to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses arising from the death of an insured person or of a wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard grant is at the rate of £20 in the case of the death of a adult. Reduced rates are also payable in the case of children or when the claim is based upon a deficient contribution record.

During the year, 185 claims were received, 177 of which were allowed. 96 of these claims were in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year was £2,678.

Widow's Benefit

Widow's benefit is payable to the widow of a deceased insured person who has satisfied the necessary contribution conditions. There are three kinds of widow's benefits, only one of which is payable at any one time, as follows:

- (a) Widow's Allowance is payable for the first 13 weeks of widowhood at the standard rate of £2 per week with increases of 25p per week for each child up to a maximum of four children.
- (b) Widowed Mother's Allowance is payable to a widow left with a dependant child when she finishes drawing her widow's allowance. The standard rate is £1·50 a week with increases of 25p per week for each dependent child; and
- (c) Widow's Pension is payable on certain qualifying conditions on termination of widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance. The standard rate is £1·50 a week.

During the year, 51 claims were received, all of which were allowed. The total amount paid during the year, including benefits in respect of claims approved in previous years, was £7,451.

Determination of Claims and Questions

All claims and questions arising under the Social Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Social Insurance Appeal Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. No appeal was received during the year.

On a question of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal from the Board's decision lies to the Supreme Court.

Unemployment Benefit

Unemployment Benefit is a weekly payment for a period not exceeding 78 days (Sundays excluded) made to any person under pensionable age who is unemployed, capable of work and available to take work if offered, and who during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the week in which the claim is made was in employment for not less than 30 weeks, or whose yearly average of weeks of insurable employment is not less than 30.

The standard weekly rate is £1·20 with an increase of 80p a week for any one adult dependant and 25p a week for each dependent child up to a maximum of four children. Lower weekly rates are payable to claimants without dependants who are either married women or under the age of 20.

During the year 455 claims were received, of which 424 were allowed. The total amount paid was £1,810.

The Social Insurance Fund

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1972 was £192,325 and the expenditure on benefits was £68,907. The accumulated balance at the end of the year was £2,350,370.

Advisory Committees

There is provision for the constitution of Advisory Committees under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. As in each case the purpose of the Committee is "to give advice and assistance to the Director in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Ordinance and to perform any other duties allotted to them", the same persons

constitute both Committees so as to combine their work and thus avoid duplication. They include representatives of employers and workers and have an independent chairman.

Inspections

The number of establishments visited was 203 and the total number of insurance cards inspected was 2,700.

Prosecutions

Legal proceedings were successfully instituted during 1972 against 1 firm in respect of 18 offences.

Non-Contributory Schemes

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance

The whole of this Ordinance applies to persons who are insured persons under the Social Insurance Ordinance or to the wives or widows of such persons and who are either:

- (a) British Subjects; or
- (b) domiciled in Gibraltar.

The provision of the Ordinance relating to Unemployment Benefit applies to all insured persons.

The benefits payable under this Ordinance are:

- (1) Transitional Retirement Pension;
- (2) Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance; and
- (3) Unemployment Benefit which is paid out of the Social Insurance Fund in accordance with Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Retirement pensions were specifically introduced in order to provide for the older insured persons who would not qualify for Old Age Pensions when payment of this benefit became operative in 1965. Now that most insured persons have established a title to Old Age Pension the number of Retirement Pensions is expected to decrease gradually over the years. The total amount paid was £7,059.

The weekly rate of retirement pension is £1, with increases of 60p a week for a wife under 60 years of age. A married woman or widow over 60 years of age may be entitled to a pension based on the satisfactory employment record of her husband or late husband. The rate of pension in such cases is 60p a week for a married woman

and £1 a week for a widow. There are increases at the rate of 25p a week for each child up to a maximum of four children.

Supplements to Social Insurance Benefits

These are weekly payments paid to persons to whom the whole of the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance applies, and the money to pay for these supplements comes from the General Revenues of Gibraltar and not from contributions by employers or employees.

Supplements paid during the year to widowed pensioners amounted to £4,762, and to old age pensioners £37,769.

Determination of Claims and Questions

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is also used for the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The activities of the Welfare Section of the Labour and Social Security Department were reorganised in February of this year. The administration of the Supplementary Benefits Scheme and Family Allowances Ordinance has been taken over by the Social Insurance Section of the Department, and a new Family Care Unit—which is still in its embryonic stage—has been formed, to cover the fields of child care, adoption, prevention of delinquency, probation, conciliation in matrimonial disputes, the rehabilitation of problem families and the administration of the Sponsored Hospital Patients' Scheme.

Children In Need of Care and Protection

The Child Care Committee, which brings together representatives of all the bodies concerned with deprived or delinquent children under the Chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, who has a wide experience of institutions and organisations for child care, continued to meet regularly. The Committee, which also advises on delinquency and probation, has been able to ensure the maximum co-ordination of all the agencies dealing with children and young persons in need of care.

The Committee gives special attention to children identified as potential delinquents, including persistent truants from school. Case work is carried out by the two Probation Officers of the Department of Labour and Social Security.

The Edmund Rice Home for deprived and delinquent boys continued the good work it has performed since it was opened in 1966. There were seven boys in care at the end of 1972.

A high level of family visiting and case work was maintained throughout the year, special attention being given to problem families with children who have been identified with antisocial behaviour.

The Foster Parents Scheme

Efforts have been made in the past, although with very little success, to have a panel of foster parents, in order to place children when the need arises. Two children (sisters) are at present placed in the care of a foster mother.

Probation

The number of Probation Orders made decreased from 37 in 1971 to 18 in 1972. Seven of these were in respect of adults and the remainder were in respect of juveniles. With the exception of three juvenile females, all the Orders related to male offenders.

Imprisonment of Juveniles

There is no approved school or Borstal establishment to deal with the more recalcitrant cases of juvenile delinquency. There is, therefore, no alternative, in cases which have exhausted the limited means of treatment available, but to send these to prison. While there is no separate establishment for them, they are segregated from adult prisoners. No child (i.e. person under 14 years of age) may be sent to prison.

One young male person received a prison sentence during the year, compared with 2 in 1971.

Corporal Punishment of Juveniles

The Courts do not view corporal punishment with favour, but in the absence of any form of treatment it has been retained reluctantly as a necessary part of the limited means available for the treatment of delinquents. No such punishment was, however, imposed during 1972 by the Courts.

Prevention of Delinquency

An Attendance Centre has been set up at the City Fire Station. During 1972 two young persons attended at the centre.

The "Liverpool Scheme" continues to be successfully operated by the police. Six young persons (all males), as well as 18 children

(16 male and 2 female), i.e. 24 in all, were dealt with under this Scheme, compared with 41 in 1971.

Adoption

Six cases of adoption were approved by the Court in 1972.

Care of the Aged

The institutional care of the aged continues to be undertaken by the Board of Governors of the John Mackintosh Homes. These homes, of which there are three, cater for a total of 152 persons.

Residents in the homes who are without means are maintained free of charge and receive a pocket money allowance of 75p a week from Government funds.

The Scheme to provide holidays abroad for the aged which was started in 1970 was expanded during 1972. Two parties of elderly needy persons between the ages of 60 and 75 (a total of 21 persons) were taken for a week-end to Lisbon and one week in London respectively. Both were highly successful and very much appreciated by the old folk.

Matrimonial Reconciliation

Seven cases of matrimonial disputes were dealt with by the Department during the year, three of them having been referred by the Courts.

Community Welfare and Community Development

The social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the community are catered for by a number of social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups. Foremost among these centres is the John Mackintosh Hall which provides a library and cultural, educational, social and recreational facilities for many groups and societies. The running of the Hall is financed by the Government. This cultural centre is exceptionally well equipped in premises built for the purpose with funds provided by the Trustees of the Will of the late John Mackintosh.

Welfare of the Blind

The annual report of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness shows an increase in the number of blind and partially sighted persons. The number so registered stood at 94 at the end of the year (6 more than in 1971); 26 are men and 68 women. There is one blind child.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme

This Scheme, which is designed to assist discharged prisoners normally resident in Gibraltar by immediate cash payments; the provision of essential clothing and assistance in obtaining employment, continued in operation during the year.

Sponsored Hospital Patients' Scheme

Under this Scheme persons suffering from conditions which require specialised medical treatment not obtainable in Gibraltar are sent to suitable hospitals outside Gibraltar, usually in Britain. Thirty-four such patients were sent to Britain during 1972.

The expenditure incurred on passages, maintenance allowance, etc. was £3,762 compared with £3,857 the previous year. These figures do not include the actual cost of treatment which is much higher and is met from the Medical vote.

Relationship With Voluntary Organisations

Excellent relationships exist between the Department of Labour and Social Security and the various voluntary and charitable organisations, especially those catering for the aged or in the field of Child Care.

Rent Allowances

Persons in receipt of Supplementary Benefits may apply for rent relief under the Rent Relief Scheme administered by the Housing Section. Those who do not qualify for full rent relief may still be helped with a discretionary rent allowance under the Supplementary Benefits Scheme.

Supplementary Benefits Scheme

The Supplementary Benefits Scheme is not supported by specific legislation but operates under administrative arrangements designed to provide financial assistance on a basis of need to Gibraltarians and certain others permanently residing in Gibraltar.

The weekly rates of allowances were further revised in December 1972. The basic rates are now £3.85 for a single person and £6.60 for a married couple. Higher grants are paid to registered blind persons.

The Scheme also provides for the payment of discretionary allowances for exceptional needs.

The total expenditure on Supplementary Benefits during 1972 was £127,558 as compared with £113,950 in 1971. The sum of £11,158 as compared with £12,080 in 1971, was also allowed in rent relief.

The Family Allowances Ordinance

The Family Allowances Ordinance provides for the payment of allowances in respect of each child, except the first, under the age limit. For the majority of children this limit is 15 (which is the statutory school-leaving age) but for those staying on at school or actively seeking employment by maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange it can be extended until they attain their eighteenth birthday.

The allowance, which was increased in April 1972 from 30p to 50p a week, is paid for each child after the first, irrespective of actual needs or resources. It is disregarded for the purpose of assessment under the Supplementary Benefits Scheme.

Expenditure on Family Allowances during 1972 totalled £60,966 compared with £40,965 in 1971.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Of the twenty-two Ordinances passed during the year, those with the most far-reaching consequences were the five connected with the entry of Gibraltar, together with the United Kingdom, into the European Community. These were:

- European Communities Ordinance;
- Immigration Control (Amendment) Ordinance;
- Control of Employment (Amendment) Ordinance;
- Land (Titles) (Amendment) Ordinance; and
- Trade Licensing Ordinance.

The European Communities Ordinance followed very closely the United Kingdom's Act and made provision for honouring obligations incurred by reason of the United Kingdom's accession to the Treaty of Rome. The remaining Ordinances, with the exception of the Trade Licensing Ordinance, removed provisions in the principal Ordinances which discriminated against nationals of, inter alia, countries which were members of the Common Market and which were, therefore, incompatible with our Community obligations. Two of the Ordinances, the Immigration Control (Amendment) and the Land (Titles) Amendment, removed minor existing anomalies in our law.

The Trade Licensing Ordinance, which has only a limited life, not only repealed existing discriminatory legislation, but also provided for a general system of licensing of trading and of certain businesses within Gibraltar. Of the remaining Ordinances those which merit particular mention are:

Contract and Tort (Amendment) Ordinance;
Criminal Law Ordinance;
Criminal Justice Ordinance;
Family Law Reform Ordinance; and
Criminal Offences (Amendment) Ordinance.

It has long been the practice in Gibraltar to adopt, where suitable, statutory modifications of the common law (particularly where those modifications have been advised by the Law Commission) and amendments to statute law where such amendments replace either statutes which are in force in Gibraltar by reason of the provisions of the Application of English Law Ordinance or where the amendment is of a statute which, though not itself in force in Gibraltar, has in the past formed a model for a Gibraltar Ordinance.

The five Ordinances mentioned above effect amendments made between 1967 and 1971 in the United Kingdom and a brief synopsis of each is set out below.

The Contract and Tort (Amendment) Ordinance abolishes certain causes of action which are considered to be outdated, such as breach of promise of marriage, enticement and a claim for damages for adultery. The Ordinance also makes provision for the disposition of property where a marriage is declared void and where an engagement is terminated before marriage. Finally, certain provisions are introduced to give rights where a contract has been entered into as the result of a misrepresentation.

The division of crimes into felonies and misdemeanours is abolished by the Criminal Law Ordinance, as are certain obsolete offences under the common law of England, such as being a common scold, eavesdropping and challenging to fight.

An alternative form of procedure in committal for trial is introduced by the Criminal Justice Ordinance, which allows, subject to certain conditions, a defendant to be committed for trial before the Supreme Court on the strength of written statements. The Ordinance places a restriction on the reporting of committal proceedings and introduces new provisions relating to bail, giving notice of alibi and the allowing of certain facts to be proved by formal admission of the prosecutor or defendant.

The age of attainment of majority is reduced from 21 to 18 by the Family Law Reform Ordinance which, however, allows for maintenance payments to be made in respect of a person up to the age of 21. The Ordinance makes provision for property rights of illegitimate children and includes provisions allowing the use of blood tests in determining paternity: these latter provisions are not yet in force, as no facilities for such tests exist in Gibraltar.

Lastly, the Criminal Offences (Amendment) Ordinance creates various offences of criminally damaging property which replace certain offences under the Malicious Damage Act 1861, which, with minor exceptions, is repealed in so far as it applied to Gibraltar.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

THE Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, the Court of First Instance and the Magistrates' Court.

The Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court are established by the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969. The Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of First Instance, a Stipendiary Magistrate and twenty-seven Justices of the Peace at present comprise the Judiciary, together with the Judges of the Court of Appeal. The Attorney-General is the Law Officer of the Crown and the Attorney-General's Chambers include one Crown Counsel, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is sixteen, two of them being Queen's Counsel. Barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers.

The Court of Appeal hears appeals from the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeal are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both appellate and original jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice and the Crown Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Court of First Instance, the Magistrates' Court, and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or, in cases of treason, murder or any felony punishable by death, of twelve. There is provision for majority verdicts except in cases of treason, murder and felony, punishable by death, when the verdict must be unanimous. The death penalty for murder was abolished in 1967.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar consists partly of the English Acts as contained in the Application of English Law Ordinance (Cap. 5), in so far as they are applicable to local circumstances; any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly or by necessary implication applied to Gibraltar; the Common law to date; Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar; and locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice of the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court of England, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice.

The Criminal practice of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Court of First Instance has jurisdiction comparable to that of the County Courts of England and Wales, and is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate or, in his absence, by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary Magistrate is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that under the Magistrates' Court Act 1952 in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Magistrates' Court is also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace are to some extent disproportionate to the size of the Territory by reason of the considerable floating population passing through.

Provision is made for legal aid for accused persons and appellants in criminal cases, and for legal assistance to persons in civil matters.

In the Supreme Court there were 9 trials on indictment in which 11 persons were involved, compared with 10 trials concerning 19

persons in 1971 and 18 trials concerning 28 persons in 1970. In its various jurisdictions a total of 137 actions were commenced in the Supreme Court. During the year under review there were lodged 14 criminal appeals and 3 civil appeals.

In the Court of Appeal for Gibraltar no appeals were heard in 1972. One criminal appeal lodged was subsequently withdrawn.

The Court of First Instance dealt with 183 summonses and 77 judgment summonses.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 4,884 cases taken in Court, including 2,060 relating to offences against the Traffic Ordinance and 205 concerning theft and kindred offences. Civil Debt cases totalled 399 out of which 307 did not go for hearing. There were 18 juveniles involved in the Juvenile Court as against 29 in 1971 and 41 in 1970. In addition, 15 cases were committed for trial by the Supreme Court. During the year under review 18 Probation Orders were made by the Court. A further 464 cases (not heard in Court) of minor breaches of the Traffic Ordinance were dealt with by the imposition of the statutory "Fixed Penalty".

The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place as usual, the Judiciary, officers of the Court and the members of the Bar participating.

POLICE

Organisation and Administration

The Force is charged with the preservation of the peace; the prevention and detection of crime; and the apprehension of offenders, throughout Gibraltar. It is also responsible for Immigration Control and Registration of Civilians.

The Force is divided into two divisions, one covering the City and the other responsible mainly for security commitments in Naval Establishments. A number of specialised sections are housed at Police Headquarters. The City area is divided into beats and patrolled on a 24-hour basis, with mobile patrols super-imposed.

Establishment and Strength

The establishment of the Force is 188, excluding 4 civilian posts, but actual strength on 31 December 1972 was 175.

The authorised working week was reduced from 42 hours per week to 40 hours per week on 1 July 1972, but owing to operational requirements a 48-hour week is worked, the extra 8 hours being paid at overtime rates.

Recruitment and Training

The high demand for labour in Gibraltar makes recruitment extremely difficult. Twenty-nine recruits joined the Force in 1972.

Basic training of recruits is carried out locally, followed, whenever possible, by attendance at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon. Selected Officers of all ranks are sent to the United Kingdom for specialised and advanced training.

During the year two officers attended courses in the United Kingdom and refresher courses were also carried out locally.

Crime

The number of offences, including indictable offences, committed during the year was 1,603 compared with 1,788 in 1971, a decrease of 185. The decrease is mainly due to a drop in cases of theft and malicious damage.

The detection rate decreased from 62% to 50%.

Traffic

The number of offences recorded during the year was 4,836 compared with 4,958 in the previous year. In view of the trivial nature of the offences, 2,352 offenders were not prosecuted. These were cautioned by the Police.

Traffic accidents reported to Police totalled 817 compared with 721 in 1971. There were 3 fatal accidents.

Immigration

The Force is responsible for Immigration and the Registration of civilians.

Transport

Transport consists of one saloon car, three Land Rovers, eight motor cycles, two Vespa scooters and one ambulance.

The Ministry of Defence (Navy) supply vehicles for patrols in the Dockyard.

Housing

The Force has 163 quarters for married officers, of which 79 are occupied by non-serving officers. With normal requirements the position is steadily worsening and quarters cannot be offered to recruits.

Signals

All sub-stations and posts are linked to Police Headquarters on a

UHF net. All vehicles and marine launches are similarly equipped. A UHF personal radio system was introduced last year. Maintenance and installation of all radio equipment is carried out by a sergeant, who also maintains the sets of the Port Authorities.

Marine Section

This section has three launches. Each carries a crew of three constables. The section is responsible for the patrolling of Gibraltar waters, the Admiralty Harbour and the Civil Port.

Ambulance Section

The section consists of one ambulance. Apart from emergencies it is used for inter-hospital transfers and for the collection and return of patients to and from hospital. During the year 1,080 calls were attended to.

Underwater Squad

The Force Underwater Squad carried out searches for stolen property, believed dumped at sea; property lost at sea was also recovered. A mobile crane which had fallen into the sea and the body of the driver were also recovered. The clearance and desilting of the water cooling intake to the Electricity Generating Station was undertaken.

Welfare Fund

A contributory Fund is maintained, which provides for monetary help in case of hardship and also makes loans for the purchase of household effects.

Police Association

Branch Boards are constituted under the provisions of the Police Ordinance.

St John Ambulance

The Force has three divisions of the Brigade. The St John Ambulance certificate is a necessary qualification for a recruit to complete his training and for obtaining annual increments.

Honours and Awards

One member of the Force was awarded the Colonial Police Medal for meritorious service, 10 members were awarded the Colonial Police Long Service Medal, and 5 members were awarded the clasp to that medal. Thirty-three commendations were made for outstanding service.

PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the north end of the Rock, facing West. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are part of the original Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The number of prisoners received during 1972 was 55. The daily average in prison was 10·13 compared with 11·89 in 1971. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XI and XII.

Owing to the size of the prison and the small number of its inmates complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and young persons are committed to prison, but, when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class". Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. One prisoner was upgraded to this class in 1972.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than thirty-one days.

Fourteen breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. All were dealt with by the Superintendent. On the whole the discipline of the prisoners was remarkably good. There were no escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. During the year under review prisoners have been engaged in constructing a new dining room, hospital cell and medical room. They have also been engaged in the maintenance and repair of the prison buildings. There is a working day of seven hours. There is no system of extra-mural labour.

All prisoners may enter a wage-earning scheme on admission to prison. During the year the earning has been raised from 30p to 40p a week and from this prisoners can spend 35p on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other 5p being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison once a week and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to discharge. During the year under review one prisoner was admitted to St Bernard's Hospital. He was subsequently sent,

unescorted, to a hospital in the United Kingdom for specialist treatment. On his return to Gibraltar he was re-admitted to prison. Two prisoners were admitted to King George V Psychiatric Hospital. One was returned to prison but the other is still in hospital under treatment. In addition, 22 other prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison for minor ailments.

A chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Facilities are given to all prisoners desiring religious instruction.

By arrangement with the Director of Education a qualified teacher is now attending the prison on three evenings a week. He holds classes in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish. These classes are well attended and some of the inmates have made considerable progress in their education. The Library is available to all prisoners and contains over 4,000 books. Magazines and periodicals are obtained from charitable sources.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly during the year by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits. Holy Mass was said every Sunday for Roman Catholics and Religious Services were held for Church of England inmates at regular intervals.

There is a discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme which applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases, when no help can be obtained from outside sources, assistance may be granted to non-resident British subjects. The scheme does not apply to aliens except those who have been in prison for more than one year and for whom Consular assistance is not available. Assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 42p per day for a period normally not exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release, when he may receive financial assistance under the Supplementary Benefits Scheme, if he has not by that time found employment. He may also receive assistance in the form of clothing of up to a maximum of £5 in any one period of 12 months.

British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Schemes of which Gibraltar is a member.

Chapter 10: Public Works and Public Utilities

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE total expenditure by the Public Works Department was £3,478,400 of which £1,336,840 was spent on the housing programme as described in Chapter 7.

Construction

Major construction works are usually carried out under contract and the Department is responsible for the greater part of the 1970/73 Development Programme consisting of the following projects:

- (a) a Health Centre at Casemates Square on the site of the old Guard Room. The building is designed in sympathy with the character of Casemates Barracks, and will house Medical Administration, Medical and Dental Clinics, Health Inspectors, Child Welfare and Rodent Control;
- (b) an extension to St Bernard's Hospital which will consist of a new Pathology Department and Isolation Ward;
- (c) the Varyl Begg Estate: a housing scheme at Viaduct Reclamation consisting of 652 dwellings phased for completion between 1973 and 1975;
- (d) a housing scheme at Catalan Bay due for completion in 1973 consisting of 30 dwellings designed to blend with the character of the village;
- (e) a large extension to Our Lady of Lourdes Secondary School at Glacis due for completion in 1973 to form the northern comprehensive school for boys for approximately 800 pupils;
- (f) a desalination plant for a rated capacity of 300,000 gallons per day which is expected to be in operation in the summer of 1973;
- (g) a new refuse incinerator capable of burning 4 tons of refuse an hour which should come into operation during 1973.

The maintenance of dwellings, comprising over 50% of the total number of dwellings available for the civilian population, continued to be a major part of the work undertaken by the Department. 66 flats were rehabilitated prior to re-occupation by their tenants. Requisitions for repairs etc received from tenants exceeded 11,000.

Highways

The upkeep of roads is the responsibility of the Public Works Department, which is the Highway Authority. The total mileage of roads in Gibraltar is as follows:

City area	8 miles
South District	6½ miles
North District, including Catalan Bay	5½ miles
Port area	1½ miles
Upper Rock	3½ miles
Tunnels	¾ miles
Pedestrian ways	4¼ miles
	30 miles

6,431 vehicles (excluding those belonging to the Ministry of Defence) were licensed to run in Gibraltar on the 31 December 1972. This total is made up as follows:

Cars and Taxis	5,527
Goods vehicles	539
Buses, coaches	24
Other road vehicles	10
Motor cycles	331

A short access road was laid between Winston Churchill Avenue and Laguna to serve Notre Dame School and to improve car parking facilities in the vicinity.

A number of bus services maintain communications between all parts of the City and the North and South Districts.

Sewage Disposal

The system is of the "combined" type, as both the surface water run-off and the sewage discharge into the main sewer. The system is partially dependent on gravity but there are also pumping stations strategically positioned so that eventually the whole of the sewage discharges into the sea at Europa Point Outfall.

Water Supply

A dual system of water supply (potable water and sanitary water) is operated by the Public Works Department.

Potable Water

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall and shallow wells, supplemented by a 225,000 gallons per day multi-stage flash evap-

orator in North Front and a 70,000 g.p.d. rated capacity multi-flash evaporator using waste heat from the Government's Electricity Generating Station. A 300,000 g.p.d. vertical tube evaporator is being constructed and it is envisaged that it will start production by mid-1973.

Rainwater is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated inside the Rock. The total rainfall registered by the Public Works Department's gauges in 1972 was 40.37 inches.

It was necessary to import 19 million gallons of potable water by tanker from both the United Kingdom and Morocco.

Well-water is pumped into a service tank, chlorinated and blended with the distilled water from the Generating Station plant. It is then pumped to the reservoirs where it is further blended with rain or distilled water before distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure, and that chemical concentrations are within the limits specified by the International Standards of the World Health Organisation.

The consumption of potable water during 1972 by the civilian population and merchant shipping—which originated as below—was 125 million gallons, an increase of 7.2% over that for 1971.

	<i>m. gallons</i>									
Rainfall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Wells	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Distilled	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46
Imported	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Total										<u>125 million gallons</u>

All draw-off points are metered.

Sanitary Water

The water, which is obtained from the sea, is elevated by pumping to several reservoirs; it is used for general sanitary purposes, fire-fighting, flushing and street cleansing. Over 500 million gallons were supplied in 1972.

Collection of Refuse

The daily collection by the Department's lorries produces approximately 35 tons of domestic and trade refuse. A 1½ cu. yd. container-handling vehicle has been obtained for the collection of refuse in the new Glacis Estate. It is hoped to introduce these containers elsewhere.

There is no statutory obligation to collect trade refuse free of charge but under a new productivity bonus scheme the amount collected free from each shop has been increased from 3 to 15 cu. ft. Larger quantities of trade refuse are collected by the Department on request at a charge of £3 per lorry load.

Bulky household refuse, such as furniture and lino, is collected free from householders on request. Accumulations of debris, cardboard boxes and other rubbish deposited on the public highway are removed regularly.

Street Cleansing

Sweeping of districts within the town is done on the single beat system with 25 sweepers covering all highways.

The Blow Know mobile sweeper acquired last year proved so effective that a second sweeper was purchased, and this enabled over 50% of the areas outside the town to be swept mechanically.

All streets are flushed at least once weekly by the sweepers on a productivity bonus scheme.

The propaganda campaign aimed at keeping Gibraltar tidy continues and new slides and fillers have been acquired and shown on Gibraltar Television. New anti-litter posters have been put up and more street litter bins have been installed.

Public Baths and Beaches

All five beaches and the Montague Sea Bathing Establishment are run by the Public Works Department and are opened throughout the bathing season and on fine week-ends in the Spring. The facilities provided include changing rooms, toilets, showers and clothes stores. Beach umbrellas and deck chairs are available for hire. The beaches are patrolled by rescue boats and attended by life-guards during the bathing season. The Tarik hot and cold fresh water baths are open throughout the year and there are facilities for hot and cold showers in some of the public conveniences within the town.

A sand-cleaning machine was purchased for use at Eastern Beach and proved to be very efficient.

Parks and Open Spaces

A public garden some 5 hectares in area, the Alameda Gardens, is maintained by the Department. It contains many varieties of semi-tropical and temperate climate trees, shrubs, cacti and other succulents. The gardens contain two children's play areas, a miniature golf course, an open air theatre and a sunken garden.

There are five other children's playgrounds and open areas in use for which the Department is responsible.

Roadside planted areas are also maintained throughout the town and progress continued to be made in the tree-replanting scheme, commenced some years ago.

Labour

The Department's labour force is mainly employed on maintenance and minor improvements, and on essential services such as refuse collection and disposal, water supply, sewage and public cleansing. Capital works are generally carried out by contract. "Payment by results" schemes and "productivity bonus agreements" continued to be implemented.

The shortage of tradesmen is being alleviated by the training of more construction apprentices and by labourer-to-tradesman courses being held in the Construction Training Centre. The Centre has been operating for three years and is run on the lines of the Construction Industry Training Board Schemes in the United Kingdom. It is administered by the Department of the Environment, the running costs being shared with the Gibraltar Government.

At the end of the year there were 32 apprentices under training—22 for the construction trades and 10 for the mechanical and electrical engineering trades.

Construction trade apprentices spend the first two years on off-the-job training in the Construction Training Centre with periods of related planned experience on works. The mechanical and electrical engineering apprentices are trained for the first two years of their apprenticeship in the Apprentice Training Centre in HM Dockyard. All attend the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College for technical classes as necessary.

Except for a general strike in August involving all official employers' industrial workers and lasting just under a week, labour relations continued to be excellent.

Materials

The new quarry site at Buffadero Bluff continued to be developed under the Supervision of Mr R. Jones, the Quarrymaster appointed for the purpose by the ODA. The preliminary work, which required a 75-foot shaft to be driven from Windmill Hill flats to the tunnel system below to facilitate the removal of stone, was completed in 1971. Though the quarry was expected to go into full production during 1972 it did not do so for any appreciable continuous period

because of frequent plant breakdowns and difficulties with labour which impeded production.

All other building materials continued to be imported.

Expenditure

The table below sets out in detail the expenditure under various heads for the last 3 years.

	1971/72	1970/71*
	£	£
Annually Recurrent	752,550	683,907
Non-recurrent Works	98,815	74,170
Other Charges	16,905	5,160
<i>Improvement and Development Fund</i>		
Housing	1,142,515	741,330
Schools	101,945	37,065
Tourism	18,080	44,350
Miscellaneous	385,955	269,135
<i>John Mackintosh Trust</i>		
St Bernard's Hospital		
New Wing	NIL	15,185
	2,516,765	1,870,302
Personal Emoluments	117,880	103,258
	2,634,654	1,973,560

* January 1970/March 1971

Major Contracts in Progress during 1972

<i>Housing</i>	£	
Glacis Phase II (258 flats) . .	1,983,800	Commenced 1969 and completed
Catalan Bay (30 flats)	247,000	Commenced 1972 and due for completion 1973
Varyl Begg Estate (652 flats) .	6,772,450	Commenced 1972. Phased completion between 1973/76.
<i>Schools</i>		
Northern Comprehensive School	488,525	Commenced 1972 and due for completion 1973.
<i>Medical</i>		
Path. Lab. at St Bernard's Hospital	122,600	Commenced 1971 and due for completion 1973.
Health Centre	122,160	
<i>Public Works Department</i>		
New Desalination Plant	650,000	Commenced 1972 and due for completion 1973.
Refuse Destructor	663,400	

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the Government generated 47,160,980 Board of Trade Units during 1972. The highest demand on the station during the same period was 12,500 kW.

The rates of charges were as follows:

(1) Flat Rate

Lighting	2-92p per kWh
Power	2-08p per kWh

(2) Multipart tariff for Domestic Consumers

Primary rate (20 units)	2-92p per kWh
Secondary (40 units)	2-08p per kWh
Tertiary	1-04p per kWh

(3) Multipart tariff for Business, Commercial and General Consumers

Primary Rate (20% of monthly Consumption)	2-92p per kWh
Secondary (40% of monthly Consumption)	2-08p per kWh
Tertiary	1-04p per kWh

(4) Two-part tariff for Industrial and Commercial Consumers with a maximum demand of not less than 5kW.

Primary Charge £2-25 per quarter per kW of maximum demand.

Secondary rate for all units consumed . 1-04p per kWh

(5) Off-Peak tariffs

(a) Restricted hours throughout year. 0700 to 1400; 1800 to 2300

Unit charge: at 416p per kWh for all units consumed, subject to a minimum charge of 50p per month or £1-50 per quarter.

(b) Restricted hours, November to March inclusive: 1030 to 1400; 1800 to 2100.

April to October inclusive; unrestricted, but if necessary restrictions to be imposed at Government's discretion as for Winter period.

Unit charge: 0-625p per kWh for all units consumed, subject to a minimum charge of 50p per month or £1-50 per quarter.

TOWN PLANNING

Development and Planning Commission and Town Planning Committee

One meeting of the Development and Planning Commission, under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, was held during the year. Work continued on the consideration of schemes and projects by the Town Planning Committee to which had been delegated the powers to deal with various matters. 22 meetings of this committee took place and 201 items were discussed during the year.

Among the questions discussed were: improvement of the lighthouse area, Europa Point; Governor's Parade car park; car parking at the Casino; conversion of Hospital Ramp steps into a road; provision of a car parking deck at Queensway Hotel; Development Plan for Grand Casemates Square; Improvement of Museum building precinct; Caleta Palace hotel car park; new bus shelters throughout the town; scheme for the decongestion of the Moorish Castle area; Catalan Bay promenade; development of No 1 Secretary's Lane; Montagu Basin marina; site for a Crematorium; Cathedral Square improvements; Industrial Area re-development; beautification of Waterport Gates and adjoining areas; children's playground at Rosia and restoration of the old Guardhouse; new Health Centre at Casemates Square; proposed motel at West Place of Arms; Town Range car park; Grand Parade improvements; Rosia Development Plan; screen walls in the Industrial Area; movement of oil sullage tanks to the north Mole; re-development of 18/20 John Mackintosh Square; Gardiner's Road development scheme; pedestrianisation of Main Street; reclamation of land at No 5 Jetty for Desalination Plant; kiosks in Casemates Square; Sandpits magazine for storage; amendments to building regulations; improvements to surrounds of Regal Cinema; siting of Youth Clubs; proposed flats at Caleta Palace Hotel; standard road dimensions; premises for clubs; re-routing of oil pipe-lines; and re-siting of Public Works Department mechanical workshop.

In addition to these items the Committee dealt with the formal authorisation of building permits following the scrutiny of plans by the Chief Planning Officer, the City Electrical Engineer, the Chief Public Inspector and the Chief Fire Officer.

Mapping

During the year the 17 sheets to the scale of 1/1,250 based on an enlarged photograph taken by Fairey Surveys Limited were received from Messrs Cook Hammond and Kell. Ten sets of the special negatives were ordered and will be used by various departments to indicate essential services such as water, sewage, electricity, etc.



Official opening of Notre Dame School at Laguna by the Minister of Education,
The Hon. M. K. Featherstone



Weighing-in of sharks during Shark Angling Festival



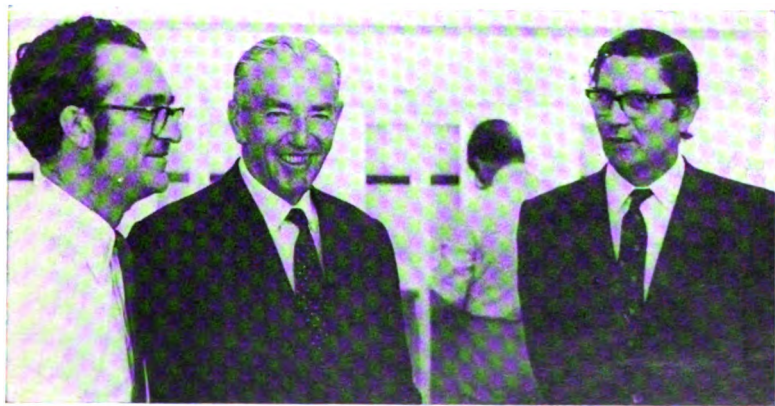
His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. A. J. Vazquez, visits an exhibition at the John Mackintosh Hall during 'Fusilier Week' held in December by the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers prior to their departure from Gibraltar in 1973



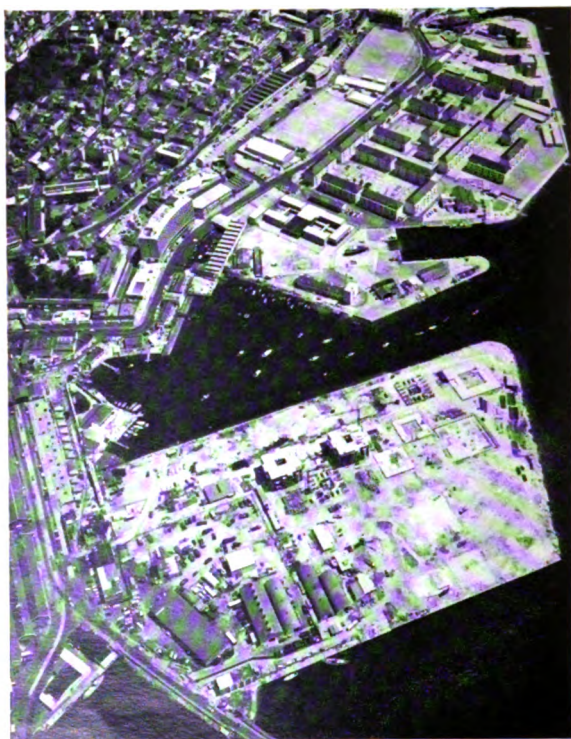
View of Yacht Marina. A popular resort for yachtsmen



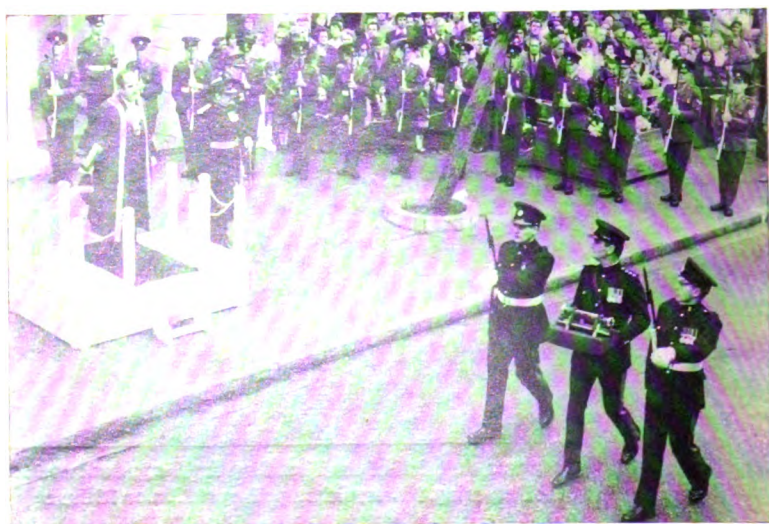
View of Southport Gates



His Excellency the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg GCB DSO DSC, accompanied by the Returning Officer, visits a polling station on 23 June



Viaduct Reclamation—site for 652 houses. Project when completed will be known as the Varyl Begg Estate



March-past by Royal Engineers after the ceremony of conferment of the Freedom of the City

They have already proved extremely useful in the preparation of detailed plans for various sections of the built-up area of the town.

Restoration of the Moorish Castle

Early in the year work commenced on the restoration of the Moorish Castle, Gibraltar's most important historical complex, which dates back to the 12th century. Close liaison was maintained with the Government Inspector of Antiquities from Morocco who undertook to supervise the first phase of the restoration. Following a general discussion by the Museum Committee (of which the Chief Planning Officer is a member) it was decided to restore the crenellated wall outside the living room level of the Castle in the first phase. Special bricks ordered from Tetuan were used for this work together with red sand and lime mortar. Moroccan masons experienced in this sort of restoration in Tangier and elsewhere were employed for a period of 5 months. The results achieved in this crash programme were shown in a series of drawings and photographs at an exhibition given at the Museum in early December. Amongst those who attended were the Chief Minister, members of the Museum Committee and others interested in the restoration. At the end of the year the Chief Planning Officer had applied for additional funds for the work of restoration to be continued in the next 2 or 3 years. It is the intention to carry on with this work during the summer months with the expert assistance of the Inspector of Antiquities in Morocco and in close co-operation with the Museum Committee.

Development Work by the Royal Engineers

Throughout the year the Chief Planning Officer continued to serve as liaison officer between Government and Fortress Headquarters. Since 1972 was the bicentenary of the association of the Royal Engineers with Gibraltar, and following the gift of a fine set of wrought iron gates, the Chief Planning Officer was asked to liaise with the Officer Commanding Royal Engineers to select a suitable site for them. After a general inspection of possible localities it was decided to erect the gates in the vicinity of the Elliott memorial in the Alameda Gardens. The gates were unveiled on behalf of the people of Gibraltar by the Chief Minister at a ceremony held in April.

Owing to the reduction in numbers of the members of the Royal Engineers serving on the Rock, development projects had to be curtailed but towards the end of the year consideration was being given by them to the restoration of the ancient guardhouse at Rosia and to the construction of a small children's playground in the immediate vicinity.

Town Planning Ordinance

A new draft of a Town Ordinance was drawn up on the advice of the Attorney General and brought before the Government in May. Unfortunately because of the elections all legislation remained in a state of suspension. The Chief Planning Officer once again emphasised to Government the lack of legislation on planning and towards the end of the year an amended draft ordinance (the fifth) was being actively considered by the new Government.

Varyl Begg Housing Estate

The area known as the Reclamation area within the harbour was handed over to the contractors who commenced work on the 650 housing units. The Estate has been named the Varyl Begg Housing Estate. The approach roads to and from the estate were being actively discussed by the Planning Committee and others.

Chapter 11: Communications, including Port Information

THE COMMERCIAL PORT

GIBRALTAR is popular as a port of call for cruise ships, in addition to its function as a bunkering port and a port of call for stores and water.

Cargo traffic is generally confined to imports for the consumption of the inhabitants; exports are negligible.

Gibraltar is frequently used as a port of refuge, particularly during the winter months, and the port has a reputation for a prompt and efficient medical service.

The established use of the port for varied, incidental purposes is owed, in part, to its strategic position, as it is situated at one of the main crossroads of world shipping routes: the Strait of Gibraltar is a main artery for sea traffic between the Mediterranean and Black Sea area and the Americas and, when the Suez Canal is open, Europe, Africa, India, the Far East and Australia.

The Commerical Port consists of an open roadstead known as the Commercial Anchorage, which is situated in the north-east of Gibraltar Bay; a section of the Admiralty Harbour which has been leased to Gibraltar Government; Waterport; the Passenger Wharf; and a protected anchorage for small craft.

Commercial Anchorage

This is a general purpose anchorage which is widely used by deep-sea vessels calling at Gibraltar, particularly by vessels calling for minor purposes, when the periods of stay are normally of short duration, and by ships whose draught is too deep to berth alongside.

Admiralty Harbour

This comprises the north-east portion of the harbour, part of the North Mole, including the Western Arm and Jetties Nos. 1 and 2, and the northern half of the Detached Mole, and provides 5,500 feet of alongside and protected berths available to merchant shipping for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, for loading and discharging cargo, bunkering, taking on stores and water and for repairs.

Cruise ships normally berth alongside the Western Arm.

The southern half of the Detached Mole and No. 3 Jetty Extension provide an additional 3,000 feet of alongside berthage which is available on a restricted basis for discharging oil of various grades, for bunkering and for repairs. Minimum depths alongside commercial berths in Admiralty Harbour vary from 27 to over 32 feet.

The Stevedoring and Cargo Handling Company own a diesel-operated fork-lift truck capable of lifting 2 tons, two fork-lifts of 9,000 lbs capacity and two electric fork-lifts of 3,000 lbs capacity, suitable for working in ships' holds; five hand-hydraulic pallet lifts of 5,000 lbs capacity, and three mobile cranes of 3-4 tons capacity which can be made available for auxiliary work at any berth. The largest crane is also available for use with a grab. HM Naval Base has a number of fixed and mobile cranes and No. 1 Drydock is equipped with two 50-ton cranes.

Thirty-one cargo lighters were in operation during the year. These lighters are mainly used to accept simultaneous overside discharge of cargo from ships discharging at berths alongside the jetties. Two fuelling lighters and four water lighters provide a service to ships in the anchorage.

The Passenger Wharf

This wharf is approximately 800 feet in length and has alongside depths of 9 feet to 15 feet. It is used as a terminal for the passenger/car ferry m.v. *Mons Calpe*, which provides daily services to Tangier. The wharf also provides berths for waterboats and space for lighters to load and discharge motor-cars and other heavy lifts. This latter berth is serviced by two cranes capable of lifting at 30 feet radius 2-4 tons and 8 tons respectively.

Waterport Wharf (including Revenue Wharf Enclosure)

This wharf is used by lighters which service ocean-going shipping, for the loading and discharging of general cargo within the Revenue Wharf Enclosure; it is 850 feet in length and has minimum depths alongside from 6 feet to 9 feet.

The enclosure is serviced by four cranes each capable of lifting 2·4 tons at 30 feet.

Waterport Cross Berth

This quay, which is 200 feet in length and has a minimum alongside depth of 7 feet, is used occasionally by miscellaneous small craft.

Small Craft Anchorage

This anchorage lies between Waterport Wharf and the aircraft runway. It has depths varying from 5 to 12 feet and provides limited anchorage for small craft of various types.

Yacht Marina

A fully equipped Yacht Marina with a quay frontage of 300 feet and a jetty extending for over 200 feet, which is equipped with fresh-water and gas-oil delivery pipes and electrical plug-in points, offers well protected berths for yachts and provides many auxiliary facilities: these include a permanent boat-shelter, a butane gas-filling station, fully equipped workshops for engine and hull repairs, servicing with the latest equipment, battery charging, the supply of fresh water, bunker fuel, stores and equipment of all kinds. The premises are equipped with toilets, showers and a chandlery.

Repair and Drydock Facilities

A commercial ship repair yard and foundry, capable of all types of repairs to hull and marine engines, is situated north of the airport runway. HM Naval Base drydock, slipway and repair facilities are available on application and subject to Service requirements; No. 1 Drydock, equipped with two 50 ton cranes, is 904·8 feet in length (caisson in outer stop), and 122·7 feet in breadth at the entrance. The sill is 36·5 feet below chart datum.

An additional service is provided by a local firm which specialises in the underwater cleaning of ships' hulls and also undertakes various underwater hull repairs, which includes cutting, plugging and patching.

Tug Services

Services were regularly supplied by the Shell tug *Palencia II* and HM Naval Base tugs throughout the year.

It is expected that the Alexander Towing Co. Ltd of Liverpool will station one of their diesel tugs at Gibraltar for harbour duties in 1973.

SHIPPING

A total of 2,243 merchant ships amounting to 13,296,047 net registered tons aggregate entered the Port of Gibraltar during 1972. Of these 1,596 were deep-sea ships amounting to 13,036,890 n.r.t. aggregate. Additionally, 1,373 yachts totalling 33,837 n.r.t. called at the Port.

Total operations conducted in the port by deep-sea shipping are shown in Appendix XIII.

The largest passenger ship to enter port was the British liner *Queen Elizabeth 2* of 65,863 gross tons and 963 feet in length, which berthed at the Western Arm.

The largest vessel to enter port was the British tanker *Texaco Norway* of 125,474 gross tons and 1,132 feet in length. The vessel with the deepest draught was the Liberian tanker *Rudolph Petersen* drawing 68 feet.

The largest ship to berth alongside was the Italian tanker *Igara* of 72,500 gross tons and 975 feet in length, and the deepest draught vessel to berth alongside was the Russian vessel *Kreml* drawing 32 feet 10 inches.

MAIN IMPORTS (Tons deadweight)

	1971	1972	(+) or (-) on 1971
General and Bulk Cargo			
(a) (b) (c)	101,919	112,565	+ 10,646
Fuel Oils	197,165	206,949	+ 9,784
Miscellaneous Oils including Lubricants	11,479	10,513	- 966
Total . . .	<u>310,563</u>	<u>330,027</u>	+ <u>19,464</u>

Imports of potable water are shown separately, below, owing to wide variations in the volume of these supplies from one year to another. 35,572 tons of potable water were imported in 1971; 124,516 tons of potable water were imported during 1972.

EXPORTS (in ships over 150 tons net register) (Tons deadweight)

	1971	1972	(+) or (-) on 1971
General Cargo (d)	8,207	5,829	-2,378

- (a) Excludes various items (including some comestibles, imported by small craft berthing at Waterport), Services' cargo discharged at HM Naval Base, and bulk lubricants.
- (b) This tonnage includes building materials and motor vehicles (except vehicles from Tangier).
- (c) This tonnage includes motor vehicles shipped by travellers in transit (except vehicles to Tangier).
- (d) Excludes petroleum products, and ships' stores.

Passenger Services

Eighty-eight cruise ships called at Gibraltar during the year, as follows: 33 British, 2 Dutch, 14 French, 2 German, 10 Greek, 2 Italian, 16 Soviet and 4 Yugoslav, and one ship under each of the following flags: Bulgarian, Israeli, Norwegian, Polish and Swedish.

Altogether 89 passenger ships berthed alongside including 86 of the cruise ships; among them were the *Queen Elizabeth 2* of 65,863 gross tons, the *Raffaello* and *Michelangelo* of 45,934 and 45,911 gross tons respectively, the *Oriana* of 40,340 gross tons, the *Orcades* of 26,975 gross tons, the *Oronsay* of 27,389 gross tons, the *Northern Star* of 23,983 gross tons, the *Reina Del Mar* of 20,750 gross tons and the *Nevasa* of 20,747 gross tons.

No regular scheduled passenger liners called at Gibraltar during the year except for the Tangier/Gibraltar ferry service.

62,566 passengers disembarked; there were an additional 59,723 sightseeing passengers, and 62,456 passengers embarked from Gibraltar during the year. The number of passengers embarked and disembarked includes 30,209 day excursionists.

Bunkering Services

A quick and efficient bunkering service is provided on a 24-hour basis at alongside and anchorage berths. Ships arriving at night are required to give prior notice before 4 p.m. on the day of arrival. The requirement is the same on Sundays and weekdays.

(i) *Oil*

Fuel of various grades was supplied to shipping throughout the year from piped installations at all alongside berths (with the exception of the Detached Mole) using the latest metered bunkering techniques. The grades include marine fuel, thin fuel, marine diesel fuel and gas oil. Ships at the Detached Mole and in the Commercial Anchorage were serviced by lighters. This supply to ships is handled as a joint venture by the Shell International, Mobil, Chevron, Texaco and

B.P. oil companies and is managed by the Shell Company of Gibraltar Limited, who own the main share of the installations.

The bunkering installation at Gibraltar, which was the first in the world to provide metered deliveries at shipside, also includes two Fisher-in-Line Blending Units to ensure rapid delivery of fuel oils of any viscosity. Oil bunkers are normally delivered at 200–250 tons per hour per connection, subject to the ship's acceptance capacity. Similar rapid bunkering is provided in the anchorage by fuel lighters.

Ships calling for bunkers and not conducting operations involving passengers or cargo are not required to pay berthing charges, provided the stay alongside does not exceed 8 hours in addition to the bunkering period.

(ii) Fresh Water Supplies

Piped fresh water is available at all alongside berths with the exception of the Detached Mole. The present price is 28p per ton delivered.

Fresh water is supplied to ships at anchor and at the Detached Mole by lighter. The lighter service is maintained by two firms and a combined fleet of 4 water boats of 879 tons aggregate capacity.

Yachts

In 1972 the number of yachts calling at the port amounted to 1,373, of which 716 were under the British flag. These craft bring to Gibraltar a number of visitors in addition to those shown in the section dealing with Passenger Services.

Berths for yachts are provided by a private yacht marina at Waterport, where draughts are restricted to a maximum of 6½ feet. Yachts are also accommodated at the North Mole pens by permission of the Queen's Harbour Master. Here yachts of all sizes can be accommodated, subject to berth availability.

COMMUNICATIONS

Port Signal Station

The Signal Station, which is manned continuously by day and night, functioned efficiently throughout the year. Its functions include radio-telephone communication with ships arriving at the port, the display of control signals for merchant shipping with regard to the use of the harbour entrances, the hoisting of strong wind warnings and the maintenance of communication with the port duty launch.

The station is equipped with a modern Pye VHF shore/ship radio-telephone installation which conforms to international maritime VHF radio-telephone standards and is provided with two frequencies: the International Calling and Safety Frequency (Channel 16) on which continuous listening watch is kept, and the International Port Operations Service Frequency (Channel 12). The Department launches *Admiral Rooke* and *General Elliott* are each equipped with radio-telephones operating on these two frequencies.

These installations provide efficient communications between ships, Port Medical Officers, the Police, the Boarding Officers and the Captain of the Port. 222 calls were received by the station during the year on the international calling frequency. The Port Operations frequency was in constant use by Port staff.

The signal mast for the new signal station, which is to be housed in the tower at the south end of the Western Arm, was delivered at the end of the year.

Port Department Launches

The department maintained three launches throughout the year: *Admiral Rooke*, *General Elliott* and *Suzy*.

These launches provide services for the Port Health Officers in addition to Port Department duties.

Shipping Circulars

During the year 29 circulars were issued to the shipping community.

PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

Seven licensed pilots were on station at the end of the year. The pilots carried out their duties efficiently and conducted a total of 2,751 movements (1,633 inward movements, 120 shifts and 998 outward movements).

PORT MEDICAL SERVICE

The statutory function of the Service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance including the granting of Pratique to shipping, was maintained efficiently throughout the year. As is well known with regard to the service at Gibraltar, the system of operation is designed to cause the minimum of delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 113 medical visits to ships during the year. 118 persons were landed due to illness; of these 25 seamen were landed from British ships, 86 seamen from foreign ships and 7 passengers were landed for hospitalisation. These figures do not include seamen landed from RFA's.

Twenty-two ships called at the port solely for the purpose of receiving medical advice or treatment.

Cases of cholera were notified by countries in the Mediterranean and West Africa, but no suspected cases arrived at Gibraltar during the year.

SALVAGE SERVICE AND MARINE CASUALTIES

There were no salvage tugs permanently stationed at Gibraltar during the year.

The following shipping casualties were reported: 6 vessels with engine trouble, 2 vessels on fire (one of which subsequently sank), one vessel aground, one collision involving two ships, and one vessel with a defective rudder.

SURVEYS AND REPAIRS

During the year 103 ships of 1,390,467 gross tons were repaired under survey, including 10 ships for major repairs. 36 measurement surveys were carried out in connection with British Registry. Routine maintenance surveys were carried out in respect of Department launches and floating fender units.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE

Seamen

A total of 941 seamen were signed on and off in Gibraltar during the year as follows:

	<i>Seamen signed on</i>	<i>Seamen signed off</i>
Foreign-going	329	302
Home trade	160	150

These figures compared with those for 1971 show an increase of 76 signed on and no change in the number signed off in Foreign-going ships, and an increase of 88 signed on and an increase of 72 signed off in Home Trade ships.

Articles of Agreement were opened at Gibraltar during the year as follows:

Foreign-going	Nil
Home Trade	3

During the course of the year 467 seamen were dealt with in respect of 138 Articles opened at other ports, involving 102 visits on board ships.

A total of 40 seamen were taken on charge during the year. 33 were landed for medical reasons (21 for illnesses, 12 for injuries) all of whom were admitted to hospitals; 4 were detained by the Police and prosecuted for misconduct, and 3 missed ship at Gibraltar.

The sum of £1,646-21½ was received, and the sum of £1,020-59½ expended on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry, London, in respect of these seamen. The sum of 42p was expended on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security, Overseas Group.

One enquiry, concerning the death of a crew member in a foreign-going British ship, the m.v. *Gem*, was carried out during the year.

The total number of seamen landed through sickness, injuries, etc., was 124; of these 38 were from British ships and 86 from foreign ships.

REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS

Ships Registered under Part I, Merchant Shipping Act 1894

1 Dumb lighter of 55 net tons, 4 sailing ships of 10 net tons, 3 steamships of 4,344 net tons and 135 motor vessels of 18,787 net tons remained on the Gibraltar Register on 31 December 1972.

Ships not exceeding 60 tons net with Terminable Certificate of Registry under Section 90, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894

Four motor vessels totalling 28·51 tons net were on the Register on 31 December 1972.

Vessels Licensed under Section 19 of the Port Ordinance and Port Rule 81

A total of 224 licences were in force on 31 December 1972.

LEGISLATION

The Port (Amendment) Rules, 1972, dated 7 December 1972

These Rules revise the tariff of tonnage dues and berthing charges payable with effect from 1 March 1973.

AIR TRAFFIC

Gibraltar Airport is situated at North Front, approximately one mile from the town centre, and has a runway 2,000 yds (1,847 m) long. The Royal Air Force is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the airfield and for the provision of air traffic control and meteorological facilities. Gibraltar Airways has an agreement with the Ministry of Defence for the landing of all civil aircraft. There is no need for civil operators to obtain prior MOD clearance before using the airfield, but, for air traffic control purposes, notification of intended arrivals should be sent to the Air Commander, Royal Air Force, Gibraltar, at least 24 hours before the commencement of the flight.

There are regular air services from London to Gibraltar operated by British European and British Caledonian Airways. Each week one outbound and one inbound BEA flight stages through Madrid and there are BEA through services to Marrakesh and Agadir. Gibraltar Airways, a BEA Associate Company, provides a twice-daily service between Gibraltar and Tangier. Both BEA and Invicta Airways fly cargo services into Gibraltar from the United Kingdom.

POSTS

Air mails were despatched to London daily, six times a week in direct flights and once a week via Madrid.

Parcel post from the United Kingdom averaged three arrivals a month while outgoing mails were about two per month, all carried by cargo vessels calling regularly at Gibraltar.

The overland route for surface letter-mail was maintained via Tangier/Algeciras with an average of five despatches per week by m.v. *Mons Calpe*. The twice-daily air link with Tangier also provided an outlet for air mails to Morocco.

Four sets of commemorative stamps were issued during the year, the subjects being the Royal Engineers Bi-Centenary; Military Uniforms (4th Series); Christmas; and HM the Queen's Silver Wedding.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

The total number of telephone stations connected by the end of the year stood at 5,955, an increase of 69 on the previous year's total.

The number of originated effective calls made was as follows:

Local traffic (including service calls)	8,400,505
International traffic	66,882
Total originated traffic	<u>8,467,387</u>

The increase in the international traffic was 7% on the previous year's total.

On 31 December 1972 there were 780 applications on the waiting list for exchange connections. The total demand, i.e. exchange connections plus applications, stood at 4,371.

Progress was made on the installation of 2,000 lines of crossbar equipment which is expected to be ready for service by early Spring 1973.

ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are no railways in Gibraltar. The total mileage of roads is 25.75. The length of road open to traffic in the City is 8 miles, in the South District 6.5 miles, in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay 5.5 miles, in the Port 1.5, on the Upper Rock 3.5 and in Tunnels 0.75 miles. There are also some 4.25 miles of pedestrian way, making up a total of 30 miles. The motor roads are in good condition and suitable for vehicular traffic. A number of bus services maintain communication between all parts of the City and North and South Districts.

A total of 6,431 vehicles, exclusive of Services vehicles, were licensed to run in Gibraltar on 31 December 1972. This total is made up as follows:

Cars and Taxis	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,527
Goods Vehicles	.	.	.	.	.	.	539
Buses, Coaches, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Other Road Vehicles	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Motor Cycles	.	.	.	.	.	.	331

Chapter 12: City Fire Brigade

THE City Fire Brigade is responsible for protecting life and property and for extinguishing fires endangering life and property within the whole of Gibraltar, excluding certain areas which are the responsibility of Ministry of Defence Fire Brigades. Mutual assistance agreements exist between the Brigades.

The Fire Station comprises Administrative Offices, Stores, Dormitories and Mess, and Recreation and Lecture Rooms, together with Appliances and Operations Control Rooms and MT Workshops.

Recruits have to undergo a comprehensive 6 weeks' basic training course at the Fire Station. Operational staff who undergo daily training receive individually approximately 212 hours' instruction per annum. The total aggregate of man-hours training given to the whole brigade during the year was 10,812 hours.

The Brigade, which has an overall establishment of 62 with a strength of 60 as at the 31 December 1972, comprises a headquarters staff and three operational "Watches". This ensures continuous 24-hour manning of three appliances with an immediate turnout of not more than one minute in response to emergency calls.

Apart from normal telephone links with other departments which provide emergency services, the Fire Station and all four-wheeled vehicles are equipped with fixed and mobile radio-telephone sets which operate on the Police network. Bantam radio sets which operate on the same network enable the Fire Prevention Officer to maintain contact with HQ, even when carrying out inspections inside premises away from station. In addition, portable transceivers, operating on a separate frequency, are carried on all appliances. All maintenance and repairs are carried out in the Brigade Radio Workshops.

During the year under review the number of Emergency calls handled by the Control Room showed an increase of 8.3% over the figures for 1971. A total of 466 calls were dealt with, 441 of these being responded to by the City Fire Brigade who jointly attended 53 with the Ministry of Defence Fire Services, who between them dealt with the remaining 25 incidents. Full statistics are shown at Appendix XV.

In spite of the difficulties of attracting young men to the Service, recruitment to replace wastage of manpower arising out of retirements, etc., has been maintained. It is hoped that these difficulties will be resolved as a result of the new pay scales recently approved.

The operational fleet comprises one staff control car, one pick-up van and four fire appliances. The appliances, each of which is fitted with a pump, carry their own water and foam supplies and are fully equipped with a comprehensive range of up-to-date fire and salvage equipment. In addition, several portable pumps are included in the Brigade's operational plant. The Brigade, which is entirely self-supporting, operates its own workshops and stores. It is expected to acquire a new fire tender in January 1973.

The Fire Prevention Department, under the command of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer, deals with all building applications at the planning stage and carries out frequent surveys, followed up by

inspections, in all Government offices, stores, hospitals, schools, places of public entertainment, factories, etc. Regular fire and evacuation drills are carried out in hospitals and schools.

During the year 64 building applications were dealt with whilst 300 inspections, surveys and drills were executed.

The accommodation and facilities in the Fire Station were greatly improved in 1972 when all stairs, corridors and other rooms were resurfaced. New shower rooms and toilet facilities were provided, whilst the kitchen was re-equipped with the latest cooking equipment.

The services of ten members of the Brigade were recognised during the year by the award of two Colonial Fire Brigades Long Service Medals, granted after 18 years' service, and eight 1st Clasps to the Medal, granted on completion of 25 years' service. Five members of the Brigade were also awarded the British Fire Services Association Long Service and Efficiency Medal, granted after 10 years' service.

All firemen receive regular instruction in first aid up to St John Ambulance standard and are examined annually. A fully equipped first aid post and oxygen resuscitating apparatus are maintained at the Fire Station. Approximately 129 cases of first aid to the injured were dealt with in 1972. Of the total Brigade strength, thirty-five members belong to St John Ambulance, Gibraltar.

The Brigade has a Welfare and Social Club which affords recreational and social amenities on the station. All members of the Brigade belong to the British Fire Services Association, from whom technical information is received regularly. Substantial monetary grants have in the past been obtained from the Association's Benevolent Fund which is available to help deserving cases.

The Brigade maintains an Attendance Centre at the Fire Station for the reception and corrective treatment of young persons.

Chapter 13: Press, Information and Broadcasting

Press

THE following newspapers were published in Gibraltar during 1972:

<i>Gibraltar Chronicle</i> (daily)	.	.	English
<i>El Calpense</i> (weekly)	.	.	English and Spanish
<i>Gibraltar Evening Post</i> (daily)	.	.	English
<i>Vox</i> (weekly)	.	.	English and Spanish
<i>Social Action</i> (monthly)	.	.	English and Spanish
<i>El Calpense</i> resumed publication during the month of November.			

Information

The duties of the Information Officer are discharged by the Administration Secretary assisted by a Press Officer. Apart from dealing with visiting journalists the department carried out its usual functions, such as the issue of press communiqués on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information, and the maintenance of liaison with all local information services.

Broadcasting

In 1958 Radio Gibraltar was inaugurated with two .5 kilowatt transmitters operating on a frequency of 1,484 Kc/s, 202.2 metres. A third transmitter operating on 1 kilowatt was installed in 1961. The Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation, formed late in 1963, is responsible for radio and television broadcasting with Thomson Television International as the managing agents.

GBC-Radio (Radio Gibraltar) broadcasts in English and Spanish for 16 hours daily, an average of 5 hours weekly being devoted to commercial broadcasting. In addition to live and locally recorded programmes, use is made of BBC transcriptions and relays. At the end of 1972, 525 radio receiving licences were held by radio owners. The decrease in numbers when compared with 1971 is due to a revision in the system of licensing whereby radio owners who also own television sets are now issued with joint licenses. GBC-TV operates for 4½ hours daily in English. From October to March, viewing time is increased at weekends to 6½ hours on Saturdays and 8½ hours on Sundays. The station operates on frequency allocations of E6 182-187, 75-7,000 MK/S link. There were 6,528 licensed TV/Radio sets at the end of 1972.

Chapter 14: Local Forces

The Gibraltar Regiment

THE military training of Gibraltarians was first considered during 1938 in connection with plans for the possible evacuation of civilians. It was suggested that men of suitable age should be retained for local recruitment to the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided to raise by voluntary enlistment a self-contained unit to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force, and the Ordinance giving legislative effect to this decision was enacted in March 1939.

An Anti-Aircraft Section was raised soon afterwards and by the outbreak of war in September 1939 this part of the Force had already been fully trained. Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were then embodied and intensive training immediately commenced. Subsequently a number of young men who had been under the age for military service when evacuation took place in 1940 were allowed to volunteer and return to Gibraltar for enlistment in the Force. During the course of the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men so released were transferred to the Anti-Aircraft Section.

After the return of the evacuated civil population in 1944 it was decided to make six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force compulsory for all fit men between the ages of 18 and 22, and the Ordinance was amended accordingly. In 1947 further amendments extended the age limit to 41 and made all British subjects of relevant age, whether Gibraltarians or not, with certain exceptions, liable to be called up for six months' compulsory service in Gibraltar. All who had served in the Force were to remain liable to further call-up in an emergency so long as they were under the age of 41, while those below the age of 28 were also liable to two weeks' refresher courses every alternative year.

In December 1956 the Defence Force Ordinance was repealed and replaced by an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance which followed the same general principles but widened the scope. It made provision, for example, for the establishment of a Regular Force, consisting of the permanent cadre and such recruits as might be under training at any time, and in addition a Reserve of Officers and a Reserve of soldiers. Thirty-eight officers were commissioned for the Reserve of Officers during 1957.

Early in 1958 as part of the re-organisation of the Garrison the Gibraltar Defence Force assumed an infantry role and on 30 August, 1958, was renamed "The Gibraltar Regiment", but a Gunner Troop (Coast Artillery) was still included in the establishment of this Regiment, which thus retains the link established with the Royal Artillery at the Force's inception in 1939.

Further changes were made in 1960. Provision was made whereby persons who wished to do their military service at the age of 17 could volunteer to do so. A Reserve of non-commissioned officers was established. From December of that year the period of compulsory initial training was reduced from six months to four and arrangements were made for two intakes to be received for training each year. On 28 April 1960, the Regiment became of age and in

the course of anniversary ceremonies to mark the occasion the Regiment received a new badge.

In August 1968 Her Majesty the Queen agreed that an alliance should be established between the Royal Anglian Regiment and the Gibraltar Regiment.

The Regiment is also affiliated to 19 (Gibraltar 1779-83) Battery, Royal Artillery, and 21 (Gibraltar 1779-83) Battery, Royal Artillery, the former since September 1970 and the latter since September 1972.

The Regiment has always taken a full share in ceremonial occasions, including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and special parades. Since its inception, the permanent officers of the Regiment, including the Commanding Officer, have been Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission.

In January 1971 the House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee to consider whether, bearing in mind the constitutional position that defence is a direct responsibility of the Governor, circumstances in Gibraltar warranted the continuation of compulsory military service. The Select Committee's report, which recommended the abolition of conscription and the continuation of the Regiment on a voluntary basis, was unanimously adopted by the House of Assembly in April, and its recommendations were accepted by the Governor in May. The Regiment was accordingly re-organised into a Regimental Headquarters, one rifle company of three platoons and an artillery battery consisting of one light air defence troop, one heavy troop of 9.2 in. guns and a maintenance troop, all to be manned by a small regular cadre and volunteer reserves.

The last conscript intake, with a total strength of 51, was embodied in June, and by the end of July the new re-organised Regiment was fully recruited.

In July the House of Assembly unanimously resolved that the Freedom of the City should be conferred on the Regiment. On 25 September His Excellency the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, GCB, DSO, DSC, presented the Regiment with its first Colours and the Freedom of the City was conferred by His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. A. J. Vasquez.

Training camps were held in the United Kingdom by the Infantry Company in April, and by the Light Air Defence Troop in July. In addition, the Heavy Troop trained with the BAOR in Germany in May. This was the first occasion in which a detachment of the Regiment carried out a period of training elsewhere than in the United Kingdom. A camp was held in Gibraltar in September. A total of 149 men were training during the year.

*The Headquarters Unit, Royal Naval Reserve, Gibraltar**HMS Calpe*

HMS *Calpe*, the Gibraltar Headquarters unit of the Royal Naval Reserve, was commissioned in 1965, and in 1972, as in past years, the members of the Unit have continued their important function of manning the headquarters when required. The Unit took part in three major exercises and several local exercises, all of which proved the Unit's capacity to fulfil its obligations. In addition 22 members of the Unit took part in Exercise "Strong Express" and helped to man the Maritime Headquarters at Rosyth and Chatham. This was the first occasion when RNR ratings from Gibraltar have supplemented UK Headquarters in an Exercise.

During 1971 Compulsory Military Service was abolished in Gibraltar. Although this decision mainly affected the Gibraltar Regiment, a side-effect, in so far as the Unit was concerned, was that the existing restrictions on the recruitment of male volunteers under the age of 28, and in certain circumstances under the age of 23, were removed. A further side-effect was that new conditions of service, to bring the Unit into line with those devised for the Gibraltar Regiment, which then assumed a Territorial Army and Voluntary Reserve role, were introduced. Both these measures acted as a spur to recruitment.

At the end of 1972 the Unit was composed of thirteen officers, eleven senior ratings and sixty ratings, of whom one officer and seven ratings were women. The process of selecting and training potential officers and senior ratings continues to be carried out. Although officers and senior ratings of the staff of the Flag Officer Gibraltar advise on the training of the Unit, the major part of the actual instruction is carried out by the Unit's own instructors, many of whom have received their training in the United Kingdom.

During the course of the year a number of officers and ratings attended courses of instruction in their various specialisations in the United Kingdom.

Chapter 15: Cultural Activities

THE main centre for cultural activities in Gibraltar is the John Mackintosh Hall which was built—in the words of the Commemorative Plaque—"For the people of Gibraltar by the Trustees of the Will

of John Mackintosh in pursuance of his wishes for the promotion of closer links with Great Britain by the furtherance of English Culture and Education”.

The facilities offered at the Hall, to which all are welcome, include a Theatre, Gymnasium, Snack Bar and Dark Room.

The scope of the Book Library is being steadily increased, and the Record Lending Library now contains some 1,200 records. These include opera, classical music and musical shows.

The provision of a new Exhibition Room has resulted in a greatly increased number of exhibitions.

Over 400 documentary films are contained in the John Mackintosh Hall Library and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures to schools and the public. Films are also borrowed frequently by the St John Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals and the three Services.

Thanks to the generosity of the Mackintosh Trust, a considerable sum of money was made available for the purchase of colour slides from the National Gallery, and John Mackintosh Hall now possesses a very fine collection.

The theatre had another full year, with six full-length adult productions, whilst an Annual Drama Festival continues to be organised each winter by the Royal Army Educational Corps, and held in the Theatre of Ince's Hall.

A new feature was a pantomime produced by the Dockyard Drama Group, which proved extremely popular and may now become an annual event.

The Gibraltar Horticultural Society once again staged their Annual Flower Show in May.

THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

History & Administration

The Gibraltar Museum is housed in a building known as “Ordnance House” or “Bomb House”, which gave its name to Bomb House Lane. For over two hundred years it was the official quarter of the Ordnance Officer.

The Museum, opened by the Governor, Sir Alexander J. Godley, on 23 July 1930, has always been run with the help of the Government of Gibraltar and, at first, the Gibraltar Society, founded in 1929.

From 1951 to 1954, a party from the Institute of Archaeology, London, under Dr J. d'A. Waechter, undertook excavations at

Gorham's Cave on the south-east coast of Gibraltar. Some of the objects found are now in the Museum.

In 1959 Dr D. B. Harden, Director of the London Museum, who spent about a week in Gibraltar, wrote a report on the action needed to modernise the Museum. Work was begun by Mr A. D. Lacaille, formerly of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, who spent seven months in Gibraltar during 1962-3.

A new programme for the modernisation of the Museum which was started in 1970 is still in progress. Many structural alterations have been made with the object of making a one-way passage within the Museum. A new entrance, which will be ready for use during 1973, has been made possible by opening two water tanks between the original entrance to Bomb House and the Moorish Bath. In one of these extra rooms the complete history of Gibraltar will be displayed, from the Moorish period to the present day.

Contents

The Museum contains the only Natural History collection on public view within a radius of a few hundred miles. It covers the Geology, Botany and Zoology of the Rock; of particular interest are: the collection of bones of animals which formerly lived in Gibraltar—lion, leopard, lynx, wolf, hyena, rhinoceros, elephant, etc., the series of stuffed local birds, the display of the Barbary "Apes", the Geology of the Rock, insect life and the display on shore-life.

There is a fine collection of both Old and new Stone Age material found in the Gibraltar Caves, also a cast of the skull found in Forbes Quarry in 1848 which was, by 8 years, the first remains of an "Apeman" ever to be found anywhere in the world; unfortunately its importance was not realised at the time.

Also to be seen are objects from Gorham's Cave left behind by Phoenicians (the Canaanites of the Bible) who occupied the coast of Andalucia from about 800 BC—these include pottery, scarabs, glass and jewelry, perhaps placed as offerings.

The Roman period is illustrated by material from Gibraltar itself, the sea round it and from Carteia, the ruined Roman town about three miles from Gibraltar. There are also displays illustrating the History and Topography of Moorish and Spanish Gibraltar.

The greater part of the History collection covers Gibraltar since the British occupation in 1704. This includes the everyday life and history of the people of Gibraltar, portraits of past governors, early paintings and prints of Gibraltar and a model of the Rock at 1 in to 50 ft completed just over a hundred years ago.

The large Military collection, which includes Naval and Army equipment and prints, has been redisplayed in new showcases and an extension to the Great Siege Room has also been built.

The Baths

Under the Museum is a Moorish public-house built in the 14th Century soon after the reconquest of Gibraltar by Abu'l Hassan of the Marinid dynasty, King of Morocco. It is made up of three barrel-vaulted rooms and one large room with Roman and Visigothic pillars, probably from the ruins of Carteia. During the excavations, which were started in 1971, part of the furnace used for heating the system was found in one of the Moorish Bath rooms. Provisional arrangements have been made for the public to see part of the excavations.

Attendance

The total attendance during 1972 was 10,403. The number of items acquired during the year was 131.

Chapter 16: Tourism

1. KEY CHANGES

Following the General Elections in June a Ministerial change took place.

As compared to 1971 the number of guest nights sold in all Gibraltar hotels increased by 25.2%. The average length of stay increased to 9.1 days.

Guest Nights sold in all Gibraltar hotels in Winter, Summer and Shoulder months (April, May, June and October) showed increases of 32.9%, 20% and 22.6% respectively. The three principal hotels showed increases of 21.1% in arrivals and 48.6% in Guest Nights sold as compared to 1971. Occupancy in these hotels rose from 42.6% (1971) to 63.3% and the average length of stay increased from 8.5 days to 10.4 days.

The Government Statistics Department undertook the continuation of the programme of interviews of visitors on leaving Gibraltar.

The Gibraltar Tourist Office in London moved premises from small ground floor to larger fifth floor premises in the same building.

2. TOURISM INDICATORS

	1972
1. All Arriving Visitors:	
Tourists	48,632
Excursion Visitors	80,539
Passengers in Transit	10,107
	139,278
2. Visitors by Mode of Arrival:	
Air	49,109
Sea	90,169
	139,278
3. *Tourists in Hotels:	
Arrivals	33,975
Guest Nights Sales	308,691
% Occupancy	58.3
Average Length of Stay (days)	9.1
4. Estimated Total Expenditure by Tourists (£million)	
(a) Hotels and Transport	1.45
(b) Shop Expenditure	1.68
	Total: 3.13
5. Gibraltar Tourist Office Expenditure	£118,000
Amount spent on promotion	70,000
As percentage of total	59.33%
6. Gibraltar Tourist Office Revenue (from sale of tickets at sites and advertising and rents collected)	£13,400
Percentage as Contributed to Departmental Expenditure	11.3%
7. Newspapermen and travel writers offered facility visits	16
8. Travel Agents entertained in Gibraltar by Gibraltar Tourist Office	36
9. Items of literature distributed	450,000
* Calculations based on 8 units as compared to 9 units in 1971	

3. DEVELOPMENT

The construction of two new hotels, one a Holiday Inns of 250 beds and another a Parcar Hotel of 500 beds, was on schedule. These two units will increase Gibraltar's bed capacity considerably and will

provide a highly acceptable level of amenities. The Holiday Inns hotel is featured in operators' brochures specialising in Gibraltar and is expected to open in Summer 1973. The construction of these new hotels and the interest shown during the year by other developers in the construction of hotels in the Rosia area is a sign of confidence in the tourist potential of the resort.

The Caleta Palace repaired and landscaped a large area to the east of the hotel converting it into an attractive patio. The whole building was repainted and major improvements were carried out to the swimming pool.

During the course of the year the management of Both Worlds opened a fully equipped discotheque and introduced new amenities such as a children's play area and a child nursing attendance service from April to December. A beach kiosk was opened. Successful barbecue evenings were also featured.

The Rock Hotel redecorated 45 rooms in the new wing in a continuing programme of improvements. The main kitchen was enlarged and re-equipped. The swimming pool complex was refurnished and landscaped.

Enquiries were received for the development of an hotel at an ideal site on the west littoral of Gibraltar. Another site at Parson's Lodge has also been earmarked for hotel construction and a holiday apartments housing project is being planned at the Rosia Gasworks site.

Amenities

The Public Works Department closely collaborated with a private undertaking in the construction of some 20 bus shelters and the Department re-aligned roads to provide lay-bys.

New embellishment schemes were undertaken at Waterport West Place of Arms to provide small attractive gardens and benches, suitably adorned with cannon and anchors. A new pavement was provided at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity and the surrounds to an attractive garden opposite was resurfaced and parking bays reprovided. Resurfacing of roads was also carried out in various other South district roads.

A small reclamation scheme was undertaken at the Montagu Sea Bathing Pavilion and this area was set out as a sun terrace. As a continuation of the improved standards a beach cleaning machine was purchased and new colour schemes for beach chalets were used.

The general city cleaning campaign was extended and extra litter bins were provided throughout the town. A new refuse container and additional mechanical road sweepers were purchased.

The planting of flowering shrubs, trees and succulents was also carried out and the painting of buildings along Willis's Road was undertaken with the help of the Gibraltar Scouts.

The construction of a yacht marina at Montagu Basin is still in the feasibility study stage.

Cruise Ships

During 1972 88 cruise liners called at Gibraltar, all vessels tying up alongside, thus making embarkation and disembarkation for passengers more comfortable.

The number of excursion passengers coming ashore was 59,723.

Yachts

1,373 yachts carrying a total of 6,134 passengers and crew visited Gibraltar during the year; an increase of almost 10% over 1971.

4. MARKETING PROGRAMME

A winter media advertising campaign was launched, funded totally by the GTO. A further campaign for general holiday advertising was mounted in collaboration with specialist tour operators and the air carriers BEA and BCAL.

In September the new Minister was introduced to the UK information services at a press conference held at the Café Royal. This was followed by a recall cruise seminar at the same venue where leading cruise line operators were given a resumé of the action taken on a previous seminar held in Gibraltar in February.

Early in December 1972 a media launch presentation was held at the Inn on the Park in London when the Minister for Tourism, Trade and Economic Development presented a model of the Rock to the Chairman of the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) in the presence of over 100 guests including a large contingent of journalists from National and Travel Trade Press.

In conjunction with the media campaign new point-of-sale material and a poster were produced, as well as a colour brochure, to give visual back-up to the media campaign. This promotional material was given wide distribution in the UK through the GTO London with a specialist placement firm.

The GTO participated in a holiday exhibition in Brighton and collaborated fully with the BBC in the production of an episode in the TV series "Barlow at Large" which has an estimated audience of 19 million.

A programme of Travel Trade receptions was undertaken at eight provincial cities ranging from the north-east to the south-west of England. As a result of one of these visits Gibraltar featured prominently in HTV West, and an incentive holiday for the winner of the Miss HTV West competition was arranged. A local publication *Mediterranean Sun* principally featuring Gibraltar travel news was distributed widely at these promotional events. The new Minister participated for the first time at three trade promotions in the Midlands. The GTO collaborated with leading business houses in the UK offering incentive holidays to Gibraltar.

Three press facility visits were organised and these resulted in wide editorial coverage. Various individual journalists were afforded full facilities when in Gibraltar. The GTO also collaborated with the local travel companies to entertain visiting travel agents.

Air communications with the United Kingdom were operated by BEA and BCAL. BEA continued operations with Trident 2 aircraft and introduced the larger capacity Trident 3 for Winter 1972/73. In addition to the twice-weekly frequency to Marrakesh a through flight to Agadir was introduced. BCAL continued with two flights per week and increased the frequency to three flights in peak months. Night services were operated by BEA Vikings whilst BCAL utilised BAC 1-11 aircraft.

The lowest prices at which a two-week holiday was offered was £65. This applies to a two-week stay inclusive of return air fare, transport between airport and hotel and full pension accommodation. For winter holidays, a one-week stay was offered at £37 and a winter weekend for £33. In addition to holidays, bookings can be made either locally or abroad for sailing instruction holidays run to standards laid down by the Royal Yachting Association and the National Federation of Sailing Schools. The cost for a course, at £22 per person in winter (£28 in summer 1973), is supplementary to hotel costs. Coastal cruises courses were offered at £35 per person.

The Viscount on the Gibraltar/Tangier/Gibraltar run continued to build up considerable public appeal. This aircraft was also utilised for regular journeys to Lourdes, Lisbon and Morocco and for other destinations available to GibAir who offer favourable charter rates.

Morocco

Promotional visits to Tangier hotels and agencies were made as well as two visits during the year to Fez, Kenitra, Rabat and Casablanca. A promotional party was held on board the *Mons Calpe* on the 27th July for leading Tangier Travel Trade personalities.

GIBRALTAR TOURIST OFFICE ORGANISATION

The establishment of the department was composed of clerical grade officers and weekly paid staff. This was supplemented during the Summer months by part-time workers.

The usual volume of general correspondence was handled and regular contacts within Gibraltar were maintained with travel agents, hotels, restaurants and other establishments connected with the Tourist Office.

Contact was maintained with IUOTO and the British Tourist Authority. The Minister for Tourism and the Director of Tourism attended the Convention of the Association of British Travel Agents in Vienna.

Sites and Services

The Gibraltar Tourist Office continued to manage a number of sites of historic and touristic interest: St Michael's Cave, miniature golf course, Upper Galleries and Moorish Castle. A works programme for improvements to various sites are undertaken by the Public Works Department.

Revenue from Tourist Office sites, including the caravan parking site, was £13,405, a welcome contribution towards the expenditure of the Department.

Illustrated guides include a miniplan, a booklet on walks and flowers on Gibraltar and two special brochures with tear-off post-cards for St Michael's Cave and the Barbary Apes.

Festivals

The GTO continued with its programme of activities to organise and assist other entities in scheduling events at the Cave and other public places. Close liaison was maintained with the Services when scheduling their own programme of military pageantry.

Outstanding events during the year were the Royal Engineers Bicentenary Celebrations which included musical concerts at St Michael's Cave, John Mackintosh Hall and at the Piazza, and the Miss Gibraltar Contest, which drew nine contestants and was held for the first time at the Queen's Cinema. Miss Gibraltar received wide photographic and editorial coverage in the UK national press before and after participating in the Miss World contest in London.

A new feature in the form of a successful Sport Festival was introduced during the Gibraltar Fair Week.

The Alameda open-air theatre was the venue for a musical ("Jesus Christ Superstar") organised by the Combined Gibraltar Schools and the GAJR Ballet from the USA who gave a performance of classical and contemporary ballet.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GIBRALTAR is situated in latitude $36^{\circ}7'N$ and longitude $5^{\circ}21'W$ and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits to the south is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the east. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles wide and has a total area of $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is virtually inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

Geologically, Gibraltar may be divided into two main parts. The first is the plain to the north which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet thick, and lime-stone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey lime-stone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, lime-stone breccia or sands.

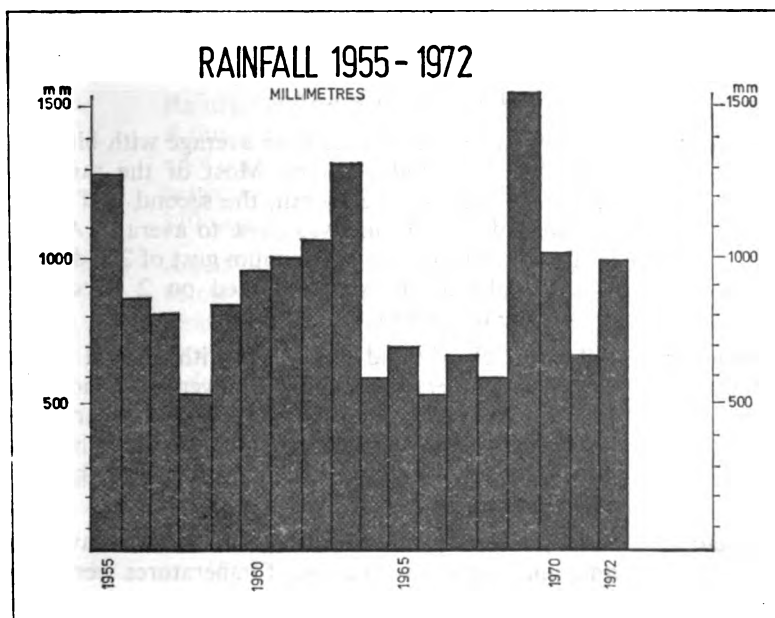
There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are $54^{\circ}F$ and $65^{\circ}F$ respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the

eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above it and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F and 85°F respectively.

Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or *Iberis Gibraltarica*, being



found nowhere else in Europe. These include Scotch pine, spruce fir, Californian cypress, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs, such as *Mimosa pudia*, *Magnolias*, *Wild Mallows* and *Acacia*. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May, the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south.

Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing has created a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay, a small village with some 350 inhabitants.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is, however, admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade, and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications.

WEATHER SUMMARY

- January:* Slightly colder and wetter than average with blustery westerly winds and showers. Most of the rain fell in the first half of the month, the second half being relatively dry. Sunshine was close to average. A gale occurred on 16th with a maximum gust of 220 deg/62 kts. Thunderstorms were recorded on 2 days near the middle of the month.
- February:* Relatively cloudy and windy but with rainfall below average. Temperatures were, however, near normal. Winds were predominantly westerly with near gale-force winds being reported on 3 occasions. The highest gust, 220 deg/52 kts, occurred on 4th, and thunder was reported on 3 occasions.
- March:* Another cloudy month with rainfall above average and sunshine below average. Temperatures were also below normal. Winds were almost equally distributed between easterlies and westerlies. The highest gust, 250 deg/43 kts, occurred on 5th. Thunderstorms were reported on 3 occasions and hail on 2 occasions.
- April:* Mainly fine with rainfall well below average and sunshine a little above average. Temperatures were near normal for the month. Winds were almost equally divided between easterlies and westerlies. The highest gust, 290 deg/37 kts, was recorded on 9th.
- May:* Cold but sunny. A thundery spell occurred from 14th–17th during which period most of the above average rainfall for the month occurred. Hail, rare in Gibraltar in May, occurred on 3 occasions. Westerly or south-westerly winds predominated and the highest gust,

40 kts, occurred twice, on 1st and 2nd respectively, with westerly winds on both occasions.

June: Cooler than normal, although sunshine was above average. Rainfall was near normal for the month. Winds were fairly evenly distributed between easterlies and westerlies, and the highest gust, 260 deg/39 kts, occurred on 13th. Fog was reported on 2nd.

July: Temperatures, rainfall and sunshine were near normal, but fog was rather prevalent, being reported on 8 days. Winds were predominantly westerly during the month, and the highest gust, 110 deg/31 kts, occurred on 12th.

August: Rainfall, sunshine and temperatures were near normal. A thunderstorm occurred on 17th and fog was reported on 4 occasions. Winds were almost equally distributed between easterlies and westerlies. The highest gust, 110 deg/48 kts, occurred on 18th.

September: A cool, very wet and cloudy month with sunshine well below average. Rainfall was nearly six times the long-term average for the month. Thunderstorms were reported on 3 occasions, and fog also occurred on 3 days during the month. Winds were fairly evenly distributed between easterlies and westerlies, and the highest gust, 220 deg/34 kts, occurred on 14th.

October: A cool, dull, wet month with rainfall nearly twice the monthly average. Thunderstorms were prevalent, being reported on 6 occasions. Easterly winds occurred on 18 days, and the highest gust, 260 deg/40 kts, occurred on 17th.

November: Rainfall for the month was slightly below average, but temperatures and sunshine were slightly above average. Although the beginning and end of the month were thundery and unsettled, the middle of the month was pleasant and sunny. An easterly gale, strong at times, occurred towards the end of the month, the highest gust, 080 deg/61 kts, being reported on 28th. Thunderstorms were reported on 7 days and fog on 2 days.

December: A dry month but dull with sunshine below average, mainly due to a long cloudy spell of easterly winds in the middle of the month. Temperatures were, however, near average for the month. The highest gust, 100 deg/47 kts, was recorded on 20th.

CLIMATOLOGICAL NOTES

- Rainfall:* Rainfall for the year, 988.9 mm (38.93 in.), was well above average (810.0 mm = 31.89 in.). In the summer months (June, July and August) it was near normal, but most other months were above normal, particularly in September when the total for the month was about six times the long-term average.
- Temperature:* The year was also colder than average. The mean temperature was 17.1°C (62.8°F) as against the long-term average of 17.8°C (64.1°F). Apart from February and April, when temperatures were near average, and November and December, with temperatures above average, remaining months were below average, with the period May to September being particularly cool for this time of year.
- Sunshine:* There was bright sunshine for 2,752 hours during the year, well below the long-term average of 2,853 hours. The middle of the year (April until August) was quite sunny, as were January and November. February, March, September, October and December had below-average sunshine, the months of September, October and December being particularly dull and cloudy.
- Winds:* The year was windier than usual, the mean speed being 12.0 kts as against the long-term average of 11.0 kts. Apart from September and November, when speeds were below average, each month had above average speeds with February and December being particularly windy months. In the first two months of the year and in July, winds were predominantly westerly. In the last two months winds were mainly from the east, and in the remaining months, almost equally distributed between easterlies and westerlies.
- Gales, however, were relatively infrequent, being reported on 3 days during the year as against the long-term average of 5 days. The maximum hourly mean wind speed of 51 kts occurred in an easterly gale in November, and the highest gust of 62 kts was recorded during a westerly gale in January.
- Thunder:* Thunder was more prevalent than usual, being reported on 32 occasions. The long-term average for the year is 16 days.

Fog: Fog was also more prevalent this year, being reported on 17 occasions as against the long-term average of 11 days per year. In July, the incidence of fog was particularly high, being reported on 8 days during the month.

In summary, the year was cool, wet and windy although, in the summer months, sunshine was a little above average, and rainfall near normal for the time of the year.

Chapter 2: History

PRIOR to 711 AD, Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteia, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Línea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq ibn Zeyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa ibn Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 AD. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land on the Iberian peninsula. The name "Gibraltar" is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jebel Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jebel al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest) found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 AD when the Almohad monarch "Abd el M'umin" founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the city, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club" wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) Monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the extant Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong: the "Moorish Castle", the "Moorish Bath", defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam", but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on 29 August 1462, the feast of St Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, arrived at the Bay of Gibraltar on 21 July 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24 July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13 September 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though out-numbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12 March 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large scale raids.

Twice during the first half of the 20th century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45, when Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Strait clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point of convoys. The dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the Second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November 1950.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever-increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in Britain and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large-scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made, and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7, were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the RAF aerodrome which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa. Land communications have been hampered, since 1964, by the Spanish restrictions imposed at the frontier.

The last few years have seen a number of changes and developments in the economic sphere. Chief among these are the transformation of Gibraltar into an up-to-date and attractive tourist resort and shopping centre and the development of the Port to provide modern facilities and thus attract even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Early in September 1963, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation considered a proposal, sponsored by a number of members, that the future of Gibraltar should be discussed between Britain and Spain. On the 17th September, the Committee having agreed that representatives from Gibraltar should appear before it as

petitioners, the Chief Member of the Legislative Council and the Member for Education flew to New York to explain the wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

The delegation made it clear to the Committee that Gibraltar had already achieved a very large measure of internal self-government, that further constitutional changes were under discussion, and that the ultimate aspiration of the people was to achieve full internal self-government by means of a free association with Britain. The suggestion that the sovereignty of Gibraltar should be discussed with Spain was vigorously resisted.

On their return from New York the delegates were welcomed by a massive demonstration of support in which virtually the whole population took part.

The debate was resumed in September 1964. The representatives from Gibraltar once again made it clear to the Committee that the people of Gibraltar had achieved a very large measure of internal self-government and that they wished to continue in close association with Britain. They again strongly resisted the Spanish claim to Gibraltar.

On the 16th October 1964, the Committee adopted a consensus—which did not, however, meet with the full agreement of either the British or the Australian delegates—to the effect that Britain and Spain should hold conversations in order to find a negotiated solution to the problems raised by Spain concerning Gibraltar. On the 17th October, the Spanish Government began a series of restrictive measures at the Gibraltar frontier, which were later gradually intensified, and which compelled Britain to state that the conversations recommended by the Committee of 24 could not be held so long as the Spanish attempt to influence the situation, through the application of the restrictions, continued. Spanish measures against Gibraltar were subsequently intensified.

In July 1965 the elected members in the Legislature agreed that, in the situation created by the Spanish restrictions, a political truce would be in the best interest of Gibraltar and a coalition was formed.

Another result of the Spanish campaign, in the context of local politics, was the emergence of a movement for the integration of Gibraltar with Britain. The question of Gibraltar's future constitutional relationship with the mother country aroused great public interest and a number of alternative forms were suggested and debated in the Press and elsewhere.

In November, the United Nations Fourth Committee, in the

course of their consideration of the report of the Committee of 24, began a debate on Gibraltar. The Chief Minister and his Deputy went to New York once again to be present during the discussions and to act as advisers on the situation in Gibraltar to the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations. In December the General Assembly passed a resolution submitted to it by the Fourth Committee once again calling on Britain and Spain to hold talks on Gibraltar.

An economic survey carried out by the Senior Economic Adviser to the Colonial Office was followed, in April 1965, by the appointment of a Study Group of British architects, town-planners and economists to carry out a detailed survey of all aspects of the economy with a view to the preparation of a master plan for the comprehensive development of Gibraltar. As a result of discussions in London the sum of £1,000,000 was made available over a three-year period under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts together with £200,000 in Exchequer loans if required. A further special grant of £100,000 was made in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred as a result of Spanish measures. Local taxation measures were also introduced.

In January 1966, member countries of NATO were informed that any of their aircraft which were assigned to NATO duties would not be allowed to fly over Spanish territory if bound for Gibraltar. This ban was later extended, in August, to apply to all British military aircraft, and was followed, in September and October, by a number of complaints by the Spanish Government about alleged violations of Spanish air space north of the frontier fence.

In September tourist excursions from Spain to Gibraltar were unofficially discouraged and the frontier gates were finally closed to all vehicular traffic in October. The ban on exports from Spain to Gibraltar was then also made complete by including fish, fruit and vegetables.

In August, some 2,000 Spanish females formerly entering Gibraltar daily to work were prohibited from doing so by their own Government.

The British Government, as in 1965, made a special grant of £100,000 in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred by the Gibraltar Government as a result of Spanish measures.

Detailed consideration was given to the Report of the Study Group which had been appointed in July 1965, and from the Report the Government prepared its basic development plan for the next four-year period.

In October Mr Fred Lee, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies,

visited Gibraltar for consultations on political and financial matters. During this visit he announced the British Government's acceptance of the general objectives of the Gibraltar Government's development plan and the grant of a first instalment of £600,000 to enable an immediate start to be made.

The first major development in the political field during 1966 was in the British Government's decision to hold talks with Spain about Gibraltar. This decision was taken after the 1964 consensus of the Committee of 24 to this effect had been endorsed by a resolution passed by the General Assembly in December 1965.

The talks began in London on the 18th May and after the first round, British Government officials taking part in the talks visited Gibraltar for further discussions. Further sessions of the talks were held in July, September and October. Throughout the talks the British Government made it clear that it had no doubt about its sovereignty over Gibraltar and that it would protect the interests of the inhabitants. At the talks held in October the British Government proposed that the legal issues in the dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. This proposal was later rejected by Spain.

In December, the question of Gibraltar, which had once again been under consideration by the Committee of 24, came before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The Chief Minister and his Deputy appeared again as petitioners on behalf of Gibraltar. Eventually a Resolution was adopted which made specific reference to the need to take into account the interests of the people of Gibraltar. The Resolution, which both Britain and Spain supported, called on Britain to expedite, in consultation with Spain, the de-colonisation of Gibraltar and to report to the Committee of 24 not later than the next session of the Assembly.

The most important event to take place in Gibraltar in 1967 was the referendum held on the 10th September.

Following the UN resolution passed in December 1966, it was decided that the views of the people of Gibraltar on their interests could be best determined by referendum and this was announced in the House of Commons on the 14th June.

The people of Gibraltar were invited to say which of the following alternative courses would best serve their interests:

- A. To pass under Spanish sovereignty in accordance with the terms proposed by the Spanish Government to Her Majesty's Government on 18 May 1966, or

- B. Voluntarily to retain their link with Britain, with democratic local institutions and with Britain retaining its present responsibilities.

Sir Robert Fowler, KCMG, was appointed Referendum Administrator and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, at the invitation of the British Government, appointed a team of Observers from four Commonwealth countries. Two members of the team paid a preliminary visit to Gibraltar in August to observe the earlier stages of the arrangements and the whole team were in Gibraltar from the 4th to the 13th September.

The Referendum was enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Gibraltar as an opportunity to express their own views as to their future. Those qualified to vote in the Referendum were all persons over 21 who were registered as Gibraltarians and were ordinarily resident in Gibraltar, the total number of voters so qualified being 12,762. 12,182 valid votes were cast, of which 12,138 were in favour of retaining the link with Britain while 44 voted for Spanish sovereignty.

The Commonwealth Observers' team reported:

"It is our unanimous view that the actual conduct of the Referendum fully conformed with the requirements for the free expression of choice through the medium of the secret ballot."

The Director-General of the United Nations Association in London, who was also present in Gibraltar for the Referendum, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the result genuinely reflected the wishes of the electorate and should be respected by the United Nations.

In pursuance also of the General Assembly Resolution, talks between British and Spanish officials were due to take place in April. They were however postponed by Her Majesty's Government when the Spanish Government announced its intention of declaring a prohibited air zone which was clearly designated to interfere with access to Gibraltar by air. The prohibited air zone came into operation on the 15th May. The whole question was referred by the British Government to the International Civil Aviation Organisation which still had the matter under consideration at the end of the year. Signs of further harassment by the Spanish authorities were seen towards the end of the year when Spanish warships began anchoring in British waters around the Rock.

In October the British Government informed the Spanish Government that they were prepared to hold further talks on Anglo-Spanish relations, including the question of Gibraltar, in November. The Spanish Government replied that they would be prepared to resume talks in 1968 once the question of Gibraltar had been dealt with by the United Nations which were due to do so in December. When the discussion on Gibraltar was resumed by the United Nations the Chief Minister and his Deputy once again appeared before the Fourth Committee as petitioners. After a long debate the Fourth Committee adopted a resolution based on the provisions of a resolution passed by the Committee of 24 in September declaring that the Referendum was in contravention of a former resolution and inviting Spain and the United Kingdom to resume their negotiations on Gibraltar. The British Government made it clear that decolonisation could not mean the handing over of the people of Gibraltar to Spain against their wishes and that they considered the resolution to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter.

In April 1967, the Legislature approved the Development Programme for the period 1967-70, involving expenditure of over £3,800,000. Later in 1967 an Exchequer Loan of £200,000 was approved for electricity development. The use of money under the CD & W Acts for assistance to the private sector in respect of hotel and other tourist development was agreed in principle.

In February 1968, the Ministry of Overseas Development announced a grant of £1,036,000 to help finance the building of 560 flats over a four-year period. In December, the Ministry stated that a sum of £600,000 would be provided for a further hotel development over a similar period. On the 6th May the Spanish Government closed the frontier with Gibraltar to all persons except Spanish nationals entering Gibraltar daily to work and civilian residents of Gibraltar who wished to apply for special passes to cross the frontier. As a result, the only remaining unrestricted communication with Spain was the ferry across the bay to Algeciras.

Also in May the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister left for London for preliminary talks on the proposed new Constitution and to discuss the latest restrictions at the frontier. These talks were continued during a visit to Gibraltar later in the month by Mr George Thomson, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs. The formal constitutional talks opened on the 16th July and ended on the 24th. They were held in Gibraltar under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, Lord Shepherd, and were attended by all the elected members of the Legislative

Council and City Council and by representatives of the Integration with Britain Party.

A generalelection was held on the 30th July 1969, before the coming into force of the new Constitution in August. Seven candidates from the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, five from the Integration with Britain Party and the three Isola Group candidates were elected. The IWBP in alliance with the Isola Group formed the elected side of the Government. The City Council met for the last time in August. Its functions, assets and liabilities were transferred to the Government, the staff of the two bodies were merged into a single public service and a start was made on the process of merging the two administrations.

Further restrictions were imposed by the Spanish Government during 1969. On the 9th June, the Spanish labour force of 4,666 workers who had previously entered Gibraltar daily to work was withdrawn, on the 27th June the Algeciras-Gibraltar passenger ferry service, the last remaining link with the mainland of Spain, was also withdrawn; on the 1st October telephone and telegraph links with Gibraltar were cut. Lord Shepherd held a series of discussions with His Excellency the Governor and Gibraltar Ministers in Gibraltar in August 1969. These were followed by further talks in London on Gibraltar development proposals in December. As a result of these talks the British Government agreed to make available a sum of about £4,000,000 over the three year period 1970-73. The British Government subsequently undertook to provide further aid amounting to £5.15 million in support of the development programme for the years 1973-76.

Chapter 3: Administration

Constitution

The Legislative Council, Gibraltar's first legislature, was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November 1950. A revised Constitution came into force in August 1964, the purpose of which was to enable the people of Gibraltar to enjoy a fuller control of internal affairs. In June 1967, when announcing the decision to hold a Referendum in Gibraltar, the British Government stated that, if the majority of the people of Gibraltar voted in favour of retaining their link with Britain, appropriate constitutional changes which might be desired would be discussed with the

representatives of the people of Gibraltar. Informal talks were accordingly held in February and May 1968, and formal talks in July. The new Constitution was introduced in August 1969, as an Annex to the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969. Its main features are described below.

The Link with Britain

The Preamble to the Gibraltar Constitution Order includes recitals to the effect that Gibraltar is part of Her Majesty's dominions and that Her Majesty's Government have given assurances to the people of Gibraltar that this will remain so unless and until an Act of Parliament otherwise provides, and that Her Majesty's Government will never enter into arrangements under which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

The Constitution contains a code of human rights and provides for its enforcement by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

The Gibraltar House of Assembly

The Legislative Council and the City Council, which formerly dealt with municipal affairs, were replaced under the new Constitution by a single new body known as the Gibraltar House of Assembly. The Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, eleven elected members and two ex-officio members, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary; the City Council consisted of seven elected members and four appointed by the Governor. The House of Assembly consists of the Speaker, fifteen elected members and two ex-officio members, the Attorney-General and the Financial and Development Secretary.

Elections held in June 1972 were contested by two parties, the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and the Integration with Britain Party. Eight members of the GLP & AACR and seven members of the IWBP were elected, the former becoming the Government side in the House of Assembly. The Leader of the Party was appointed Chief Minister and seven other Ministers were appointed. The IWBP formed the Opposition. 9,765 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 13,000, the proportion of registered electors who voted being 75%.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

The formal assent of the Crown or the Governor on behalf of the Crown is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State. The Governor has special legislative powers in respect of matters other than defined domestic matters (*infra*). He also has legislative powers in respect of defined domestic matters in the interests of maintaining the financial and economic stability of Gibraltar.

The normal life of the House of Assembly is four years. Elections for the House of Assembly and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance. Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of six months ending in the qualifying date for registration as an elector. An Ordinance passed in October 1969 lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

The Elections Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences and other connected matters. It had been agreed at the constitutional talks that the precise electoral system should be decided after obtaining expert advice on the most appropriate system for Gibraltar. Advice was obtained and, after the matter had been discussed by all the elected members in the Legislative and City Councils and representatives of the IWBP, it was decided that the system of proportional representation formerly used for Legislative Council elections should be abandoned. Under the new system adopted for House of Assembly elections each elector may vote for a maximum of eight candidates.

The Constitution Order provides that with effect from the "appointed day" (11th August 1969) Gibraltar should be known as the City of Gibraltar: and section 78 of the Constitution provides for a Mayor to be elected from the Members of the Assembly other than the ex-officio Members by the Elected Members of the Assembly. The Mayor, who was previously elected by the City Council, carries out ceremonial and representational functions on behalf of the City of Gibraltar.

The power of revoking, amending and replacing the provisions of the Constitution is retained by Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

The Executive

A despatch addressed to the Governor by the Secretary of State at

the time of the inception of the new Constitution contained directions for the devolution upon Ministers of responsibility for matters of domestic concern. Such matters, known as defined domestic matters, were listed in an annex to the despatch and were subsequently specified as such by the Governor. The despatch directed the Governor to retain responsibility for external affairs, defence and internal security, and certain other matters. Residual matters not specified as defined domestic matters also remained the direct responsibility of the Governor, acting in consultation with the Gibraltar Council.

The Governor is the head of the executive and there is a Gibraltar Council and a Council of Ministers.

The Gibraltar Council consists of the Deputy Governor, the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, the Chief Minister and four other Ministers designated by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and is the Elected Member of the House of Assembly who, in the judgment of the Governor, is most likely to command the greatest measure of confidence among the Elected Members.

The Council of Ministers consists of the Chief Minister and not less than four nor more than eight Ministers as may be prescribed by the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister, who are appointed by the Governor, also after consultation with the Chief Minister, from among the Elected Members of the Assembly. Members of the Council of Ministers may be charged by the Governor, acting after consultation with the Chief Minister, with responsibility for any business of the Government, including the administration of any department of Government, relating to any defined domestic matter. Ministers are collectively responsible to the Assembly for matters in respect of which they have been charged by the Governor with responsibility.

Decisions of the Council of Ministers take effect unless the Governor requires that any particular decision should be referred to the Gibraltar Council on the grounds that it is within the scope of the matters for which he is executively responsible or that it closely concerns those matters. In such event, the Governor may act contrary to the advice of the Gibraltar Council (both in respect of legislative and executive matters) in the interests of the matters for which he is executively responsible and, exceptionally, in the interests of maintaining financial and economic stability. If he does so, he is required to report the matter to the Secretary of State.

The Judiciary

On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court, a Judge of the Court of First Instance and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Magistrates' Court. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. The Constitution provides for a Court of Appeal for Gibraltar intermediate between the Gibraltar Supreme Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Details of the judicial system will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

The Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the Justices of Appeal are appointed by the Governor on the instructions of the Crown given through the Secretary of State and are removable from office only for inability to discharge their office or for misbehaviour, and then only on the advice of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

The Public Service

As a consequence of the merger of the City Council with Government, the Gibraltar Government Service and the employees of the City Council became members of a single public service. The Public Service Commission, the composition of which was enlarged by the Constitution to five members including the chairman, continued to advise the Governor on appointments and on the removal and discipline of public officers.

Appointments to the higher offices are made by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The principal executive officers are the Deputy Governor, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, the Administrative Secretary, the Director of Medical and Health Services, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Director of Audit, the Director of Labour and Social Security, the Commissioner of Police, the Captain of the Port and the City Electrical Engineer.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in use.

Inspections are carried out by the Police. These include testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, vendors, shops, market stalls, petrol stations, etc.

Chapter 5: Reading List

ABBOTT, W. C. *An introduction of the documents relating to the International status of Gibraltar 1704-1934*. London: Macmillan 1935.

BRADFORD, ERNE *Gibraltar: the history of a fortress*. Hart-Davis, 1971.

ELLICOTT, J. T. and D. M. *An ornament to the Almeida, being the story of the Gibraltar City Hall*. Published by the authors and printed by Grosvenor Press, Portsmouth, 1951.

GARRATT, G. T. *Gibraltar and the Mediterranean*. London, Cape, 1939.

HILLS, GEORGE *Rock of contention: a history of Gibraltar*. Robert Hale, 1974.

HOWES, DR. H. W. *The Gibraltarian: the original and development of the population of Gibraltar from 1704*. Colombo, City Press, 1951.

Official U.K. Publications on Gibraltar

Gibraltar: recent differences with Spain. Cmnd. 2632, HMSO, 1965.

Gibraltar: talks with Spain, May-October 1966. Cmnd. 3131, HMSO, 1966.

Further documents on Gibraltar: October 1966-June 1967. Cmnd. 3325, HMSO, 1967.

Further documents on Gibraltar: June 1967-June 1968. Cmnd. 3735, HMSO, 1967.

In addition readers may like to have details of the following books, which are available in the Gibraltar Library or Museum:

*COHN, S. *Gibraltar in British diplomacy in the eighteenth century*. Oxford University Press, 1942.

DRINKWATER, JOHN. *A history of the siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783*. New edition, London 1905. (This is the classic description of the Great Siege by one who served at the time in Gibraltar.)

FRERE, SIR B. H. T. *Guide to the flora of Gibraltar and the neighbourhood*. Gibraltar, 1910.

KENYON, E. R. *Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton*. Edited and revised by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Sanson. London, Methuen, 1938.

LÓPEZ DE AYALA, IGNACIO. *Historia de Gibraltar.* Madrid, 1782.

*** MONTERO, FRANCISCO-MARIA.** *Historia de Gibraltar y de su Campo.*
Cadiz, 1860.

*** Available only at the Gibraltar Garrison Library.**

APPENDIX II
Table Illustrating the Amount of Tax Payable by Individuals Whose Income is Wholly Earned and who are Ordinarily Resident
Tax Payable

	<i>Single Person (starts paying tax at £376)</i>	<i>Married No Children (starts paying tax at £564)</i>	<i>Married 1 child (starts paying tax at £689)</i>	<i>Married 2 Children (starts paying tax at £751)</i>	<i>Married 3 Children (starts paying tax at £816)</i>	<i>Married 4 Children (starts paying tax at £880)</i>
Personal Allowance	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300
Wife's Allowance	—	150	150	150	150	150
Children's Allowance	—	—	100	200	300	400
<i>Income</i>	<i>Earned Income Relief</i>					
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
500	5-00					
750	15-00	7-50	2-50			
1,000	25-00	17-50	12-50	7-50	2-50	7-50
1,250	45-00	30-00	22-50	17-50	12-50	17-50
1,500	65-00	50-00	40-00	30-00	22-50	35-00
1,750	90-00	75-00	65-00	55-00	45-00	60-00
2,000	130-00	100-00	90-00	80-00	70-00	120-00
2,500	230-00	200-00	180-00	160-00	140-00	220-00
3,000	330-00	300-00	280-00	260-00	240-00	320-00
3,500	450-00	412-50	387-50	362-50	340-00	437-50
4,000	575-00	537-50	512-50	487-50	462-50	705-00
5,000	870-00	825-00	795-00	765-00	735-00	1,605-00
8,000	1,770-00	1,725-00	1,695-00	1,665-00	1,635-00	2,205-00
10,000	2,370-00	2,325-00	2,295-00	2,265-00	2,235-00	

An individual ordinarily resident after 1 January, 1965, who, being born outside Gibraltar, is the owner-occupier of premises in respect of which Development Aid has been granted, shall be entitled to a further deduction of £500 from the amount of his assessable income if he received in Gibraltar during the preceding year of assessment an amount of income not less than £1,500.

APPENDIX III

Comparative Summary of Imports

Description	1970			1971			1972		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £
I Foodstuffs	—	18,185	2,767,704	—	19,709	2,924,628	—	19,720	3,889,283
II Manufactured Articles and Commodities	—	—	5,594,071	—	—	6,321,928	—	—	6,360,530
III Fuels	—	164,100	1,241,062	—	207,575	2,026,342	—	216,065	1,652,735
IV Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco	862,240	139	712,914	633,277	109	671,131	756,869	119	874,746
Total			10,315,751		Total	11,944,029		Total	12,777,294

APPENDIX IV

Exports

Classification	1970			1971			1972		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £
Wines, Spirits and Malt .	86,084	—	139,570	115,077	—	144,958	111,080	—	158,205
Petroleum Products .	—	162,683	1,620,657	—	171,586	2,141,068	—	191,760	1,816,071
Tobacco, Foodstuffs .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactured and other goods .	—	—	1,310,533	—	—	1,223,447	—	—	1,051,225
	Total		3,070,760		Total	3,509,473		Total	3,025,501

APPENDIX V
Numbers and Descriptions of Schools, and Enrolment by Education Level
 31 December 1972

	PRIMARY						SECONDARY						TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Enrolment			Schools			Enrolment			Schools			Enrolment		Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Government Schools	11	1,137	1,147	2,284	2	690	738	1,428	2	52	6	58				
Services Schools	2	465	455	920	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Schools	2	329	278	607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	1,931	1,880	3,811	2	690	738	1,428	2	52	6	58				

APPENDIX VI

Table I

Teachers and Teacher Training:
Full-time Teachers in Schools and Colleges Classified by Qualifications

31 December 1972

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS			TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES			Total	
	Government		Services	Private		Government		Government			Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College (Aided)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female
Graduate with Diploma of Education . . .	1				7	6		6		14	6
Graduate . . .		1			9	8		6	1	15	10
Qualified . . .	12	53	12	27	1	8	32	36	1	59	124
Qualified by Experience . . .		4	—			7				2	11
Experienced . . .		14				1		3		—	18
Unqualified . . .	1	23		1		8		2	1	3	33
Student Teacher . . .	1	4			2		2	1		3	5
										96	207

APPENDIX VI

Table II

Classification of Teaching Staff

	<i>Local</i>		<i>UK & Others</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
1. Graduate with Diploma in Education	7	1	7	5	14	6
2. Graduate . . .	6	3	9	7	15	10
3. Qualified . . .	49	97	10	27	59	124
4. Qualified by Experience . . .	1	11	1	—	2	11
5. Experienced . . .	—	18	—	—	—	18
6. Unqualified . . .	3	33	—	—	3	33
7. Student Teacher . . .	3	5	—	—	3	5
<i>Total</i>	69	168	27	39	96	207
<i>Grand Total</i>					303	

APPENDIX VI
Table III
Analysis of Students Taking Higher Education Courses

Description of Course outside Gibraltar	Students admitted during the year			Total students at 30 June 1972		Students passing final examination	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Number	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
University Courses	13	1	14	31	4	35	5 80%
Three Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teacher's Certificate)	11	15	26	12	15	27	15 100%
Other Courses, including 1 year Bursaries	2	2	4	—	1	1	—

31 December 1972

APPENDIX VI
Table IV

Education: Enrolment by Age

31 December 1972

PRIMARY

	5 and under 5		6 and under 6		7 and under 7		8 and under 8		9 and under 9		10 and under 10		11 and under 11		12 and over 12		Total		Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Local	114	115	192	173	182	182	206	163	159	176	199	179	155	174	175	67	61	1466	2891
U.K. and Others	10	6	85	64	64	71	74	73	33	41	59	63	85	71	25	40	30	26	465
Totals	124	121	277	237	246	253	293	279	196	200	235	262	264	199	215	97	87	1931	3811
Grand Total	245	514	499	572	572	572	572	572	396	497	497	490	414	184	184	184	184	3811	

APPENDIX VI

Table V

Education: Enrolment by Age

31 December 1972

SECONDARY

	11 and under 12	12 and under 13	13 and under 14	14 and under 15	15 and under 16	16 and under 17	17 and under 18	18 and under 19	19 and over												
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total										
Local	—	—	117	122	180	155	163	158	88	84	55	47	27	28	17	1	3	—	650	595	1245
U.K. and Others	—	—	22	25	17	30	22	31	13	30	10	20	1	7	1	—	—	—	86	143	229
Totals			139	147	197	185	185	189	101	114	65	67	28	35	18	1	3	—	736	738	1474
Grand Total	—	—	286	382	382	374	374	215	132	132	63	19	3								1474

APPENDIX VI
Table VI
 Education: Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Courses,
 other than Teacher Training Courses

<i>Description of Course</i>	Government or Official Employers			Private Employers			Adults			Total	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Technical College											
a. Apprentices Minor Trades and Yard Boys on Day Release	207	—	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	—
b. Full-time Technical Course	47	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—
c. Day Release	83	—	83	18	—	18	—	—	—	101	—

APPENDIX VII

Expenditure on Education during the year ending 31 December, 1972

A. ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Scholarships	Administrative (non-allocated)	Adult Education	Total	Non-recurrent (total)	Total
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Education Dept. excluding grants to local authorities .	225,547	180,437	30,475	26,458	23,813	17,223	5,131	509,084	24,985 (non-recurrent) 10,965 recurrent	545,034
By Local Authorities .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By other e.g. University Colleges, self-governing Technical Colleges, Public Corporations, Voluntary Agencies .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

B. SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) By Education Department from territorial revenue	(2) By Local Authorities	
United Kingdom Funds	From Local Authorities revenue	Nil
(Improvement & Development Fund)	From grants by Central Government	Nil
From other sources	From other sources	Nil
£545,034		£545,034

Table I
Traffic Cases, Year Ending 31 December 1972; Disposal, etc.

Equation: 4 = 1 to 3
4 = 5 to 7
7 = 8 to 16

	Brought Forward			Cases not Accepted			Disposal of cases																Carried Forward
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	TOTAL CASES DEALT						
Pending investigation at end of previous year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting trial at end of previous year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arising during the year	—	—	—	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201
TOTAL	—	—	—	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201	201	1411	201
False on enquiry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withdrawn or Charge refused	—	—	—	57	—	14	187	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted or discharged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nolle Prosequi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convicted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Case proved and Order without conviction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police warning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dealt with by HM Forces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closed undetected	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Investigation incomplete	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting trial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1. Parking and Waiting	—	—	—	1411	—	57	1354	—	11	—	370	835	—	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Obstruction	—	—	—	201	—	14	187	—	3	—	86	57	1	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Dangerous Driving	—	—	—	33	—	8	25	—	12	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Driving Without Due Care and Attention	—	—	—	30	—	4	26	—	3	—	16	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Driving Under the Influence of Drink or Drugs	—	—	—	20	—	4	16	—	3	—	10	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Taking a Conveyance	—	—	—	86	3	2	81	1	2	—	24	—	13	36	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Other Traffic Offences	—	—	—	819	3053	3872	3543	—	178	—	1326	1460	39	14	—	526	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	819	4836	5655	3	418	5234	1	213	—	1842	2352	55	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VIII

Table II

Traffic Cases, Year Ending 31 December 1972; Convictions, etc.

	Persons Convicted									
	Not Convicted					Persons Convicted				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total arrested or summoned to Court	Acquitted or discharged	Cautions or NFA	Awaiting Trial	Total	Death	Imprisonment	Suspended Sentence	Fine	Otherwise disposed of
							MFJ	MFJ	MFJ	MFJ
1. Parking and Waiting	1,411	11	892	138	370	—	—	—	326	38
2. Obstruction	201	3	72	40	86	—	—	—	75	7
3. Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
4. Dangerous Driving	33	12	8	4	9	—	—	—	6	—
5. Driving Without Due Care and Attention	30	3	5	6	16	—	—	—	13	1
6. Driving Under the Influence of Drink or Drugs	20	3	5	2	10	—	—	—	9	—
7. Taking a Conveyance	49	2	18	5	24	—	2	—	22	—
8. Other Traffic Offences	2,953	102	1,417	516	918	—	—	—	808	39
Sub totals							2	—	1,260	85
Totals	4,699	137	2,417	711	1,434	—	2	—	1,345	87

APPENDIX IX

Table I

Criminal Cases, Year Ending 31 December 1972; Disposal, etc.

	Brought Forward			Cases not Accepted			Disposal of Cases																Carried Forward	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
Pending investigation at end of previous year																								
Awaiting trial at end of previous year																								
Arising during the year																								
TOTAL																								
False on enquiry																								
Withdrawn or Charge Refused																								
TOTAL CASES DEALT WITH																								
Accused dead, insane or too young to be prosecuted																								
Acquitted or Discharged																								
Nolle Prosequi																								
Convicted																								
Cases proved and Order without conviction, Police warning																								
Dealt with by HM Forces																								
Closed undetected																								
Investigation incomplete																								
Awaiting trial																								

Against Lawful Authority

Disorderly Conduct

Assault on Police

Against Public Morality

Rape and Indecent Assault

Against the Person

Murder and Attempts

Suicide and Attempts

Infanticide

Grievous Bodily Harm

Wounding

Assaults

Others

<i>Against Property</i>																
Thefts and Attempts	5	4	689	689	78	11	609	2	6	5	76	14	24	477	4	1
Robbery and Extortion	—	—	9	9	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Burglary and Attempts	1	—	162	163	7	1	155	2	2	2	15	10	5	115	3	1
Obtaining Property or Pecuniary Advantage by																
Deception	2	—	4	6	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Handling Stolen Goods	—	1	12	13	—	3	10	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	1
Arson	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malicious Damage	1	2	296	299	21	18	260	3	2	1	42	6	49	156	—	1
Others	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
<i>Other Crime</i>																
Forgery and Coinage	—	—	4	4	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Dangerous Drugs	1	—	97	98	—	44	54	—	10	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	22	22	—	3	19	—	1	—	12	—	3	—	—	3
<i>Totals</i>	11	22	1,831	1,864	131	130	1,603	9	69	12	418	35	226	798	8	28
<i>Statutory Offences</i>																
	7	30	144	181	2	6	173	—	46	—	93	2	3	—	—	29

Note: Cases dealt with by HM Forces consist of police investigation on board HM ships and in Ministry of Defence areas not involving civilian residents of Gibraltar or their property.

APPENDIX IX

Table II

Criminal Cases, Year Ending 31 December 1972; Convictions, etc.

Crime	Not Convicted					Persons Convicted					Otherwise disposed of	
	1 Total arrested or summoned to Court	2 Acquitted or discharged	3 Nolle Prosequi	4 Awaiting trial	5 TOTAL	DEATH						
						6	7 Imprison- ments	Suspended sentence		9 Fine		
								MFJ	MFJ			MFJ
<i>Against Lawful Authority</i>												
Disorderly Conduct . . .	305	22	2	11	269	—	4	—	3	—	137	—
Assault on Police . . .	29	7	1	1	21	—	3	—	2	—	5	—
<i>Against Public Morality</i>												
Rape and Indecent Assault . . .	12	1	1	1	9	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Others . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against the Person</i>												
Murder and Attempts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Attempts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous Bodily Harm, Wounding	24	3	—	5	16	—	3	—	3	1	3	—
Assaults . . .	48	5	—	3	40	—	2	—	5	—	24	—
Others . . .	13	5	—	2	6	—	1	1	—	2	—	2

<i>Against Property</i>																	
Thefts	109	6	5	1	97	—	6	—	3	—	1	38	2	1	43	1	2
Robbery and Extortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	25	2	2	1	20	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	8	—	4
Obtaining Property or Pecuniary Advantage by Deception	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Handling stolen property	10	4	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Damage	89	2	1	1	85	—	4	—	1	—	—	24	2	—	48	—	6
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Crimes</i>																	
Forgery and Coinage	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dangerous Drugs	54	10	—	—	44	—	9	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	7	1	—
Others	15	1	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	11	—	—
<i>Sub-Totals</i>																	
		39	1	—	19	1	1	1	253	8	1	292	2	12			
<i>Totals</i>	737	69	12	27	629	—	40	—	21	—	—	262	—	—	306	—	—
<i>Statutory Offences</i>	145	46	—	29	70	—	1	—	—	—	—	63	4	—	2	—	—

APPENDIX X **Classes of Road-users Killed or Injured in Traffic Accidents**

	1970		1971		1972	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers or Riders of Motor Vehicles	—	44	1	22	—	29
Passengers on Vehicles	—	7	1	28	1	26
Pedal Cyclists	—	17	—	5	—	9
Pedestrians	—	28	1	36	1	54
<i>Totals</i>	—	96	3	91	2	118
<i>Total Number of Accidents</i>	610		721		817	

APPENDIX XI

Prison Statistics

(a) POPULATION

<i>In Custody on 31.12.71</i>	<i>Receptions during 1972</i>	<i>Discharges during 1972</i>	<i>In Custody on 31.12.72</i>
12	55	59	8

(b) DAILY AVERAGES

<i>Total Daily Average</i>	<i>Convicted Females</i>	<i>Daily Average Unconvicted</i>	<i>Daily Average Males</i>
10.13	0.09	0.12	9.92

(c) RELIGIONS

<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Church of England</i>	<i>Methodist</i>	<i>Jewish</i>	<i>Mahometan</i>	<i>No Religion</i>
22	11	2	1	14	5
TOTAL 55					

(d) AGE GROUPS

<i>Under 16 Years —</i>	<i>16 years to 20 years 6</i>	<i>20 years to 25 years 26</i>	<i>25 years to 50 years 21</i>	<i>Over 50 years 2</i>	<i>TOTAL 55</i>
-------------------------------------	---	--	--	------------------------------------	---------------------

(e) NATIONALITIES

<i>British (UK)</i>	.	.	.	.	24
<i>Gibraltarian.</i>	.	.	.	.	12
<i>Moroccan .</i>	.	.	.	.	15
<i>Spanish .</i>	.	.	.	.	1
<i>American .</i>	.	.	.	.	1
<i>West Indian .</i>	.	.	.	.	1
<i>Portuguese .</i>	.	.	.	.	1
					55

APPENDIX XII

Statistical Report for the Prison, Gibraltar, 1972

	Number committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment		Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment								Previous Convictions							
	Total number of persons committed during the year	For debt	For safe custody (subse- quently discharged, including lunatics)	For imprisonment	18 months and over	12 months and less than 18	6 months and less than 12	3 months and less than 6	1 month and less than 3	Under one month	Those first committed to prison for a serious offence	Recidivists	Others	Daily average in prison	Daily average on sick list	Admissions to hospital	Deaths (excluding executions)	Executions
Men .	53	—	9	44	1	2	9	14	9	9	27	2	1	10.02	.47	3	—	—
Women .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	.09	—	—	—	—
Young } Boys	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	.02	—	—	—	—
Persons } Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals																		
1971 .	93	1	14	78	1	5	8	29	21	14	29	3	1	11.89	.15	1	—	—
1970 .	114	—	14	100	—	1	20	25	43	11	43	7	2	16.21	.12	2	—	—
1969 .	49	—	6	43	—	—	5	2	30	6	19	2	—	5.53	.14	3	—	—

APPENDIX XIII Deep-sea Merchant Shipping: Total Operations*

	Passengers	Cargo	Bunkers	Repairs	Others
Anchorage	2	3	83	42	503
Group "A" Berths	88	268	449	30	154
No. 3 Extension Jetty	—	9	2	—	—
Detached Mole, South	—	—	—	—	—
	90	280	534	72	657

Note: Reasons for "Other" calls include:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Charts to obtain | Medical Assistance |
| Crew Changes | Orders, awaiting |
| Crew Leave | Provisions |
| Currency (Soviet ships) | Shelter |
| D.G. Ranging | Survey |
| Landing Survivors | Water, replenishment of |

*Excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliaries, &c.

APPENDIX XIV Meteorological Statistics Station: RAF Gibraltar

Table I: Rainfall, Sunshine

Rain gauge 10ft above MSL

Barometer Height 24 ft

Lat. 36° 09' N Long. 05° 21' W

YEAR	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		WEATHER									
	Max.		Daily %		Number of days of									
	Total	in 24 Hours	(mm)	Date	Mean	Possible	Rain (over 0.1mm)	Snow	Hail	Thunder	Over-cast Sky	Clear Sky	Fog	Gale
Month	(mm)	(mm)			(hours)	ible								
January	167.1	36.0	5th	5:28	48.2		14	—	—	2	4	5	—	1
February	77.1	14.1	5th	4:39	42.5		15	—	—	3	5	—	—	—
March	167.3	25.4	13th	5:56	46.2		14	—	2	3	3	7	2	—
April	35.4	21.4	24th	9:59	73.1		4	—	—	1	—	4	1	—
May	56.7	36.3	17th	10:68	75.7		7	—	3	4	—	12	1	—
June	11.2	10.3	19th	11:53	79.1		2	—	—	—	—	16	8	—
July	Trace	Trace	4th	11:76	82.0		0	—	—	1	—	10	—	1
August	Trace	Trace	17th	10:58	78.2		0	—	—	3	2	3	3	—
September	119.3	44.8	25th	7:14	57.4		8	—	—	6	2	1	—	—
October	136.2	35.1	16th	4:46	39.6		17	—	—	7	1	3	2	1
November	129.6	59.0	3rd	5:37	52.3		11	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
December	89.0	20.1	2nd	3:79	38.7		9	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
YEAR	988.9	59.0	3/11	7:51	59.2		101	—	5	32	18	62	17	3

APPENDIX XIV

Meteorological Statistics

Table II: Wind

Frequency at 0300, 0900, 1500 and 2100 GMT

Force 1/3 = 1-10 kt; 4/5 = 11-21 kt; 6/7 = 22-33 kt; 8 or over = 34 kt or more

YEAR 1972	FORCE						DIRECTION							
	8 or over	6-7	4-5	1-3	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
Month														
January	.	8	58	57	1	1	3	16	5	6	17	64	11	
February	.	—	11	64	40	1	8	18	1	5	22	56	3	
March	.	—	5	60	57	2	3	32	1	12	23	50	1	
April	.	—	2	50	68	—	—	27	3	8	21	48	—	
May	.	—	3	45	75	1	1	33	1	7	31	36	2	
June	.	—	1	51	67	1	10	21	4	7	31	42	3	
July	.	—	1	57	65	1	7	38	3	10	32	30	2	
August	.	—	1	61	62	—	7	57	5	7	26	22	—	
September	.	—	1	34	84	1	2	34	6	10	36	13	4	
October	.	—	1	56	66	1	1	44	4	6	20	25	4	
November	.	2	9	35	68	6	2	31	3	4	25	35	1	
December	.	—	16	60	47	1	1	51	5	5	20	35	4	
YEAR	.	2	59	631	756	16	12	402	41	87	304	456	35	

APPENDIX XIV Meteorological Statistics Table III: Temperature, etc.

Barometer Height 24 ft above MSL

Barometer Height 24 ft above MSL

Lat. 36°09'W Long. 05°21'W

YEAR 1972		Barometer Height 24 ft above MSL										Rain gauge 10ft above MSL																			
		Lat. 36°09'W Long. 05°21'W																													
		MEANS										MEANS																			
		EXTREMES										MEANS																			
Mean Pressure (MSL)		Air Temperature °F										Relative Humidity %										Total Cloud Amount (oktas)									
		Fixed Hours (GMT)		Max.		Min.		Mean.		Highest		Lowest		Grass Temp Lowest		Fixed Hours (GMT)		Fixed Hours (GMT)		Cloud Amount											
(MB		03	09	15	21	A	B	A + B	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Highest	Lowest	Date	Min.	Date	03	09	15	21	03	09	15	21							
January		50.5	51.1	57.4	53.1	58.6	48.0	53.4	63.5	40.1	33.8	40.1	33.8	33.8	40.1	33.8	81	78	63	76	3.3	4.7	4.4	3.5							
		1017.4	10.3	10.6	14.1	17.1	14.8	8.9	11.9	17.5	7th	4.5	30th	1.0	30th	38.8	84	81	67	78	4.2	5.2	5.7	4.3							
February		53.2	53.4	58.1	54.9	60.1	51.1	55.6	63.5	44.1	38.8	44.1	38.8	38.8	44.1	38.8	84	81	67	78	4.2	5.2	5.7	4.3							
		1016.3	11.8	11.9	14.5	17.2	15.6	10.5	13.1	17.5	25th	6.7	17th	3.8	18th	38.3	84	81	67	78	4.2	5.2	5.7	4.3							
March		54.0	54.9	59.5	55.9	61.3	51.8	56.5	72.7	41.7	38.3	41.7	38.3	38.3	41.7	38.3	84	80	69	79	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.4							
		1016.1	12.2	12.7	15.3	13.3	16.3	11.0	13.6	22.6	26th	5.4	2nd	3.5	2nd	42.8	84	80	69	79	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.4							
April		56.1	59.2	65.5	59.5	65.5	53.8	60.6	75.4	47.5	42.8	47.5	42.8	42.8	47.5	42.8	81	73	60	75	1.9	3.6	3.2	2.3							
		1015.7	13.4	15.1	18.6	15.3	19.7	12.1	15.9	24.1	4th	8.6	10th	6.0	16th	45.3	81	72	63	79	2.2	3.5	3.5	2.7							
May		57.9	61.7	66.0	60.0	68.5	55.4	62.1	81.3	48.2	43.3	48.2	43.3	43.3	48.2	43.3	81	72	63	79	2.2	3.5	3.5	2.7							
		1017.3	14.4	16.5	18.9	15.9	20.3	13.0	16.7	27.4	11th	9.0	17th	7.4	15th	50.0	81	72	63	79	2.2	3.5	3.5	2.7							
June		62.1	66.6	72.3	65.7	74.5	60.3	67.5	80.6	53.6	50.0	53.6	50.0	50.0	53.6	50.0	82	69	56	73	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.4							
		1016.0	16.7	19.2	22.4	18.7	23.6	15.9	19.7	27.0	29th	12.0	15th	10.0	15th	55.8	82	69	56	73	2.0	2.9	1.7	1.4							
July		67.1	70.5	76.6	69.1	78.6	64.9	71.8	92.1	61.0	55.8	61.0	55.8	55.8	61.0	55.8	80	72	61	76	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.4							
		1016.2	19.5	21.4	24.8	20.6	25.9	18.3	22.1	33.4	24th	16.1	1st	13.2	1st	59.0	80	72	61	76	1.7	2.5	1.0	1.4							
August		68.5	72.0	77.7	70.3	79.7	66.7	73.2	86.2	63.3	59.0	63.3	59.0	59.0	63.3	59.0	83	75	64	81	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.9							
		1015.9	20.3	22.2	25.4	21.3	26.5	19.3	22.9	30.1	26th	17.4	31st	15.0	31st	53.2	83	75	64	81	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.9							
September		65.1	66.9	72.1	66.9	74.5	63.0	68.7	82.4	57.4	53.2	57.4	53.2	53.2	57.4	53.2	85	81	67	82	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.3							
		1015.0	18.4	19.4	22.3	19.4	23.6	17.2	20.4	28.0	10th	14.1	6th	11.8	18th	44.6	85	81	67	82	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.3							
October		63.9	64.4	68.0	64.6	69.6	61.3	65.5	77.9	52.0	44.6	52.0	44.6	44.6	52.0	44.6	87	85	74	85	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.4							
		1016.3	17.7	18.0	20.0	18.1	20.9	16.3	18.6	25.5	7th	11.1	28th	7.0	28th	42.6	87	85	74	85	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.4							
November		57.7	58.8	64.8	59.9	66.6	55.9	61.3	71.4	47.8	42.6	47.8	42.6	42.6	47.8	42.6	88	84	73	86	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.4							
		1019.9	14.3	14.9	18.2	15.5	19.2	13.3	16.3	21.9	21st	8.8	27th	5.9	23rd	37.2	88	84	73	86	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.4							
December		54.7	55.2	59.0	55.9	61.0	52.9	57.0	65.5	44.2	37.2	44.2	37.2	37.2	44.2	37.2	80	80	71	80	3.0	5.0	4.7	3.6							
		1022.4	12.6	12.9	15.0	13.3	16.1	11.6	13.9	18.5	5th	6.8	31st	2.9	30th	33.8	80	80	71	80	3.0	5.0	4.7	3.6							
YEAR		1017.0	15.1	16.2	19.1	16.3	20.2	13.9	17.1	33.4	24.7	4.5	30.1	1.0	30.1	33.8	83	77	66	79	3.0	4.1	3.7	3.1							

APPENDIX XV

Fire, etc. Statistics

(1) *Analysis of Calls Handled by the City Fire Brigade Control Room*

Station	Actual Fires	False Alarms		Investi- gations	Special Services		Total Calls
		Malicious	G/Intent		Emergency Request		
Hqrs	158	3	20	16	164	80	441
AF Services	14	—	5	3	—	3	25
Totals	172	3	25	19	164	83	466

	Fires	Special Services
Joint attendance with the AFS	39	4
Joint attendance with the RAF/FS	8	2

(2) *Hazard Classification of Fires Attended*

Electrical	11
Buildings	4
Frying Pans	19
Chimneys	7
Vegetation/Refuse	44
Motor Vehicles	13
Unclassified	60
	<u>158</u>

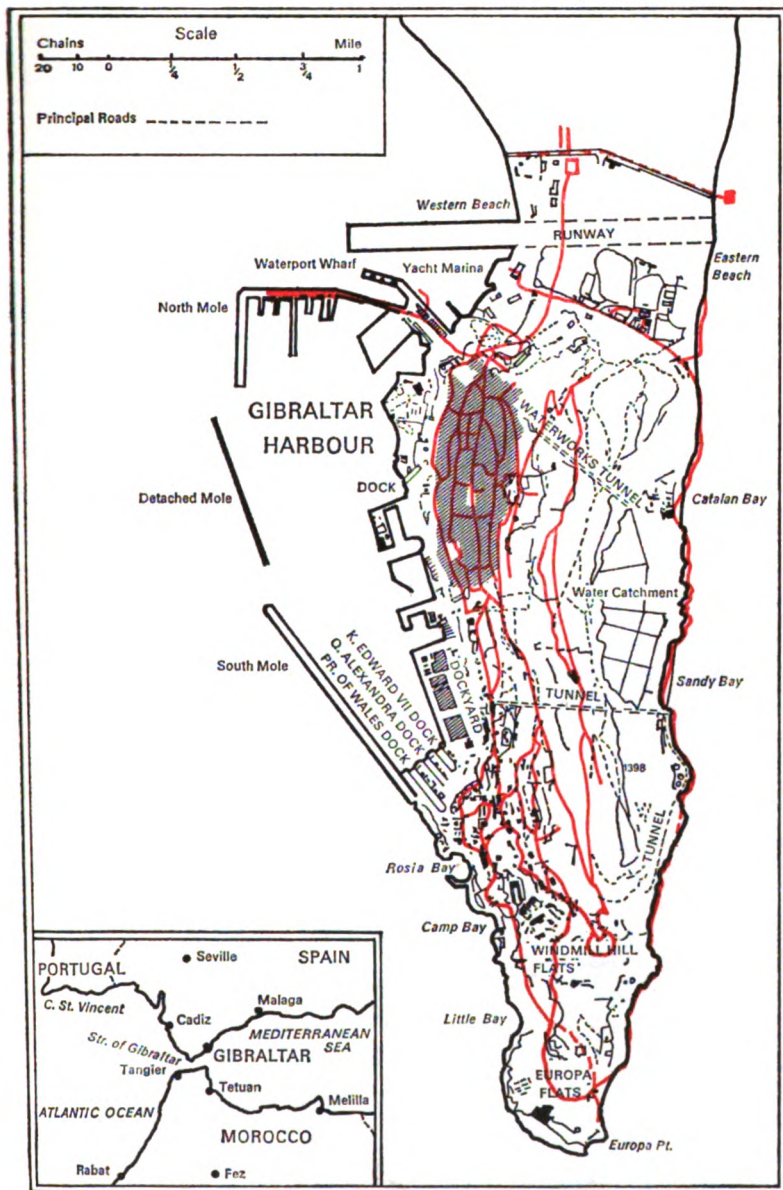
(3) *Financial Loss at Fires*

1st Qt	£1,053
2nd Qt	314
3rd Qt	9,000
4th Qt	1,500
	<u>£11,867</u>

(4) *Special Services*

(a) Emergencies	
Persons Stranded in Precarious Places	3
Persons Trapped in Lifts	110
Recovery of Bodies	1
Pumping out Motor Vessels	1
Pumping out Flooded Premises	1
Stand-by Jobs	2
Entry into Locked Premises	18
Miscellaneous	28
	<u>164</u>

<i>(b) By Request</i>				
Entry into locked premises	.	.	.	23
Rescue of animals	.	.	.	2
Pumping out	.	.	.	19
Stand-by Jobs	.	.	.	16
Miscellaneous	.	.	.	20
				80
<i>(5) Fire Service Income</i>				
Attending Fires	.	.	.	
Special Services	.	.	.	£122·99
<i>Total Income</i>				£122·99



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